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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CURRENCY AND CONGRESS

Speculation Rife as to Changes in the Money System.

MUCH EXPECTED OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hoped that He Will in His Message Present a Well-Defined and Practical Scheme of Finance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The bond issue being assured, and public curiosity about it being satisfied, it is apparent that from this time on until the President shall send his annual message to the Congress there will continue to be speculation as to the details of the recommendations he will make for the improvement of the Government finances. His statement of last night corroborates, indirectly, the reports concerning the attention he would give to the subject, and it is generally assumed, from the confident language he uses in promising to indorse and support the remedial suggestions to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, that he is fully informed as to the scope and purport of the recommendations proposed to be made.

From sources other than the head of the Treasury it is possible to glean some indications of the direction in which the Administration will turn in suggesting legislation, although it is more difficult to gather the details of the plan which is supposed to be matured. There is no doubt that the effort will be made to provide for a monetary system that will remove from the Treasury the menace of constant draft upon it for gold, and the repetition of bond issues to replenish the gold stock by the vexatious process of taking it out of the Treasury to hand it to those who wish to put it in again to secure bonds. This possible attack upon the Treasury at all times keeps it subject to schemers in the gold-dealing centres, and it must continue to be a source of vexation to all Administrations and Secretaries of the Treasury as long as it shall be possible.

A letter has been quoted to-day as having been written by a high officer of the Treasury to a Western friend concerning the unavoidable embarrassment to which the Treasury is subject under existing conditions and laws. The writer is indicated by the manner of the discussion, but he evidently objected to the mention of his name for official reasons. He says:

As heretofore, I am in favor of an act to create a Currency Commission. That commission ought to be made up of business men, non-partisans, who know something of finance. Up to this time the United States has no currency system. Each kind of paper money is the result of an emergency. The greenbacks, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes, and national bank notes are all the result of pressure emergencies. We have no paper money in America which is so entirely trusted as the issues of the Bank of England are trusted in Great Britain.

Direct issue of paper money by the Government, to be redeemed by it, is a system greatly to be deprecated. It places convertibility at the caprices of politicians. Possibly an imitation of the English system, as far as practicable, might be adapted to the currency needs of the people of the United States. For this method a permanent reserve of gold would have to be provided. That amount of gold, whatever it might be, would otherwise have been placed in securities.

A bank deals in credit and money. A bank trades in bills and checks largely. It receives some and it pays some in money. A bank is a dealer in debts. A banker collects debts from one set of persons and employs the proceeds of his collection in making loans to another set. He receives debts from his customers; he credits debts against his borrowers. Thus he deals in debts. Nominally he deals in money, because all the debts are stated in money; but practically and really he deals in money which is due, but not touched; in claims, in debts transferred from one account to another.

A bank, then, according to Bonamy Price, whom I have quoted, is an institution for the transfer of debts, and to be successful it must have real money—gold—with which to carry on its business, and, therefore, it seems to me that we shall never have a good, sound currency system until the redemption of the evidences of debt which circulate as money—promises to pay dollars—is made by private corporations, banks, and banking associations. If any banker in Chicago has to-day demand liabilities afloat as much out of proportion to his redemption fund as the United States paper currency is out of proportion to its gold for redemption, that bank will go into the hands of a receiver to-morrow if the condition is found out. Just so long as greenbacks and Treasury notes are subject to presentation for redemption by the Government just so long the finances of the country are jeopardized by and made subject to the caprices and vagaries of marplots, politicians, and speculators.

The last $50,000,000 of bonds issued only brought $38,000,000 of new gold into the Treasury, because the remainder of the gold received by the Treasury for these bonds was taken out of the Treasury by presenting paper money for redemption. Therefore, if another issue is made, I can see nothing to prevent all the gold with which the bonds are to be bought being drawn directly out of the Treasury. The present conditions make greenbacks and other United States notes payable in gold, like an endless chain pump in a small cistern, which, being constantly in operation, must at last take out all the water.

Until the Congress shall meet and the proposition of the Administration shall have been offered for its discussion it will be unsafe to predict what Congress will do, although there are many apprehensions that it may prove obstinate, and go so far as to refuse even to agree to a suggestion for a commission to take up the money question for consideration and report. The members of Congress will be apt to assert their right to do the work that a commission is to be proposed for, and to urge that, unless they are permitted to legislate, there is no apparent reason to them why they are here. The influence of the President, however, may be great, particularly if he shall come to the Congress with a clearly-thought-out, intelligible, and reasonable plan to confront the men who have been dealing constantly with legislative vagaries so absurd as to have disgusted the main body of their constituents throughout the country.

CURRENCY PLANS COMING OUT.

A Great Variety of Views Entertained by Financial Men.

Bankers read with much interest the Washington dispatches yesterday, confirmatory of the announcement in The New-York Times regarding currency reform. They agreed that President Cleveland's aptitude for saying the right thing at the right time was to be well illustrated in his reported intention to make that subject the leading feature of his message to Congress. Currency reform seemed to them specially pertinent while the Government was seeking a loan to restock the gold reserve. If those who are to subscribe for the loan were not in sympathy with the President's wish to place gold in the Treasury in addition to that now there, an opportunity might now be embraced, they said, to give the country an object lesson in finance which no section could fail to understand. The lesson would not be administered, but the President and other sound-money advocates might point to it with entire appropriateness.

Talk of this kind is uppermost in the financial district. So long as currency is

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W. S. STURGES'S BODY CREMATED

He Was Once a Millionaire in Chicago —His Mind Wrecked by Worry Over a Lawsuit With Partners.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 15.—The body of William S. Sturges of Chicago, once a millionaire, who died in the Glen Mary Home, at Oswego, N. Y., Monday, was cremated in the Fresh Pond Crematory yesterday.

The body was brought to the crematory in a very plain casket. The remains were taken into the marble columbarium, where impressive services were held. Besides the clergyman, there were present two women relatives of Mr. Sturges.

The ashes are to be put in an expensive urn that will be placed in one of the niches in the columbarium.

William S. Sturges was rich and sane when, as a promoter, he became interested in a scheme to build the Texas State Capitol, in return for an enormous land grant, with John V. and C. B. Farwell and Abner Taylor of Chicago.

When the syndicate project was accomplished an effort was made to deprive Mr. Sturges of what he was entitled to, and he sued the Farwells and Taylor for an accounting. Worry over these business transactions had wrecked the plaintiff's health and intellect, when the case was called before Judge Tuley, who sat in arbitration, in Chicago last May.

In opening the case for Mr. Sturges, H. S. Monroe arraigned John V. Farwell as a hypocrite and selfish and overreaching in his business transactions. Mr. Sturges, when he testified, was an object of commiseration, as his memory had almost entirely failed him.

Judge Tuley rendered a compromise decision June 21. It was a victory for Mr. Sturges, however, as it gave to his wife several hundred thousand dollars after settling up some very complicated business matters. Shortly after the decision Mr. Sturges's mental condition became aggravated and gradually became worse until he was legally declared insane and sent to the Oswego asylum, where he died. He was seventy years old.

TRYING TO DRIVE KNAPP OUT

LONG ISLAND CITY DEMOCRATS WOULD AVENGE DEFEAT.

Councilmen Say They Will Increase the Treasurer's Bond When the Republican Takes Office.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 15.—The Democratic members of the Common Council of this city have announced that at the next meeting of that body they will introduce a resolution increasing the amount of bonds required of the City Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, the present incumbent, is under $200,000 bonds. He was defeated for re-election by Lucien Knapp, a Republican, and the desire to raise the amount of bonds is looked upon as an attempt to harass and annoy Mr. Knapp, and, if possible, prevent his being able to secure bondsmen.

Treasurer Bleckwenn has held the office for twelve years. His bond up to the time Mr. Gleason became Mayor was $50,000. During the Gleason administration the bond was increased to $200,000. That amount has always been considered sufficient by the Democrats in control. During sixteen years of Democratic administrations the books of the department have never been publicly examined.

Alderman at Large Joseph McGee, who is a member of the General Improvement Commission that awarded so many sewer contracts to Police Commissioner Sheehan of New-York, is the prime mover in the effort to increase the bond.

He is said to claim that this commission is about to sell $300,000 worth of improvement bonds, and that as the money realized from the sale will have to be deposited with the City Treasurer that official should furnish increased security for its keeping. Alderman McGee, however, is being severely criticised for his action in the matter. The bonds have not as yet been sold, and his excuse is looked upon simply as a cloak for a mean political move. He has announced that he will introduce the resolution at the next meeting of the board, which takes place on the first Tuesday in December.

Edward J. Knauer, President of the Common Council, and Alderman Charles J. Grogan, the only Republican members of the board, say they will fight hard against the adoption of the resolution, and it is probable that they will be supported by other members of the board who are opposed to getting even with a successful candidate of the opposite party in that manner.

Treasurer-elect Knapp is not at all concerned over the matter. He says the people have elected him to the office, and that he is prepared to give bonds to the amount of $500,000 dollars, or even more, if required.

FOX AND EAGLE KILLED EACH OTHER

The Fox Had Been Caught in a Trap and the Eagle Attacked Him.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Samuel Jones set a trap for a fox the other day at the upper end of the old Frazier clearing, in Seabury Settlement, and when he went to see if he had caught anything, Saturday, he found that the trap was gone, notwithstanding it had been secured by a chain and a heavy staple driven into a log alongside.

The chain had been broken, and there was a rather plain trail in the dead leaves.

This trail Jones followed until he got to a small opening, about a dozen rods away, where on the moss lay his fox, dead, yet holding fast by the throat a dead eagle.

The eagle, in flying over the woods, had seen the entrapped fox and had swooped down upon it, but the fox, although crippled by the trap, had made a good fight, and had killed his assailant while yielding up his own life.

For Out-of-Town Service Only.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Attorney General Hancock yesterday wrote an opinion to the effect that a member of an election board cannot receive any extra compensation for filing the returns with the County Clerk unless the office of the County Clerk is in a different town, when he shall receive 4 cents for each mile traveled.

Controller Roberts Much Better.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Controller Roberts, who has almost recovered from his long illness, left yesterday for Virginia Beach to remain until about the first of next month, when he expects to return to Albany fully restored and ready to resume his duties.

Sandstorm in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 16.—Oklahoma, and more especially the Cherokee Strip, has been visited by a fierce sandstorm for a week, and to-day the sand is blinding. The city authorities have ordered fires in the business section extinguished.

NEW GOLD FOR THE BONDS

Large Subscribers Will Not Touch the Treasury Reserve.

BANKS SEEKING THE NEW ISSUE

Applications of the Individual Investors—Source of Supply for the Gold—Out of Town Subscribers.

Bond circulars and blanks for bidders reached the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning. Applicants went there for them as soon as business opened. Before the end of the day the supply had been nearly exhausted, about 150 sets having been given out. This number exceeded the distribution of last February. It looked as if a new supply might be needed from Washington.

Banks and private banking houses were yesterday's applicants. It is believed that some of the banks with gold to spare and willing to part with it have not yet applied, but that they will do so. The disposition of the banks toward the loan is entirely friendly.

Assurances that the loan would be fully subscribed in advance of the call have been helpful in spreading the desire of investors to buy the bonds and keep them in this country. Banks would be of service in enabling private investors to tender gold for bonds. There have already been applications of this kind to some of the banks from their customers. They will probably be honored in all cases in which a bank may feel inclined to favor a customer.

Indications yesterday were that favors would not be dealt out sparingly, for individual investors can get gold only from the bank vaults or other hoarding places, or from the Sub-Treasury. Since new gold is wanted, the redemption process will not be encouraged, and will probably not be attempted, except in a small way.

Croakers over the bond issue, who have been arguing that there is nothing to prevent investors from drawing gold out of one Treasury window in order to pass it in at another for bonds, are building on wrong premises. Nothing short of suspension of specie payments could hinder this shifting process if subscribers united to operate it. Carried to an extreme, the Treasury might be depleted of its gold reserve by bond buyers, who would turn it back again.

Those who pledged subscriptions do not intend to get gold in that way. They assured the President in advance of the call that new gold would be paid for the bonds. There could have been no purpose or advantage in a call if it were not to yield new gold to an amount sufficient to increase the reserve to $100,000,000. This promise alone induced the call. The reserve had been several million dollars below the present figure, and the Government might have worried along without new bonds had not the President decided that he might give a distinct impulse to business by restoring the reserve. Treasury denials in the last few days that the loan would be made were based on the assumption that the reserve would grow of itself by natural accretion if let alone. Its recent increase of several millions was cited in support of this statement.

All inquiries regarding the feasibility of the loan have been based on ignorance regarding the sources of supply. The men who are ready to turn in new gold have not publicly said where they would get it. So long as they keep their own counsel others can only guess what they are doing.

Those not directly concerned have had driblets of information in this respect. Until yesterday the public knew only that several of the large holders of gold among the city banks and trust companies would certainly subscribe, and that a few foreign houses had agreed to furnish gold.

The report was that $25,000,000 would be offered through one bidder, representing several, and that from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 additional had been definitely pledged. Yesterday's shipment of £200,000 from London furnished further tangible evidence of a source of supply. With the news that it had been sent came a report from Paris that the house of Rothschild had decided to bid for $10,000,000 of the new issue.

Sub-Treasury officials do not expect to know of subscriptions, except from Washington. It is supposed that bids will be mailed to the Treasury Department, instead of seeking a relay route through the Sub-Treasury. All that could be said officially down town yesterday was that the proposals had aroused much more than ordinary interest, and that the light drafts on the gold reserve since the call was published indicated that intending subscribers would not look to the reserve gold fund with which to buy bonds.

Word from Chicago that the bankers in that city had no gold to spare for bonds surprised no one. News that Chicago wished to subscribe had not been expected, although some of those who have urged subscriptions by Americans thought Chicago might join the banks outside of New-York and Boston in taking a few bonds. The desire of Pittsburg banks reported yesterday to take bonds of the face value of $1,000,000 was in line with these hopes. It is still thought that the banks in other interior cities may express similar wishes, so that the issue need not be absorbed wholly by Eastern subscribers or their connections.

Success of the issue, however, is said by those best informed, to be in no way dependent upon subscriptions from any other quarters than this. They say there is enough gold here or within reach, ready to be paid for the bonds to oversubscribe them by a large margin. Calculations of those who will subscribe in large amounts ignore the Treasury reserve. Other gold will be paid for their purchases.

ROCHESTER BANKERS APPROVE

The Issue of Bonds, They Say, Will Aid Business Revival.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A reporter this morning called on several of the bankers of Rochester to ascertain their views on the bond issue of the Government. Those who expressed an opinion were in favor of the action of the Government. Granger Hollister, President of the Sucurity Trust Company, said:

"Every banker, so far as I know, thinks it is a good plan. It will tend to restore confidence and in that way will help business.

"I think I can safely say that there will be more than one bid for the bonds from Rochester.

Another prominent banker, who did not wish his name mentioned, said:

"I do not think there was an absolute necessity for the issuance of bonds, but nevertheless it will prove to be of benefit. It will give to many banks an opportunity to get rid of some of their surplus money, and it will increase the gold reserve in the Treasury. This will, in itself, prove advantageous.

"In addition, it will restore the confidence of the business community, and tend toward improvement and revival of trade."

William A. Waters, cashier of the Flour City National Bank, said:

"I think the issue of bonds was a judicious action. It will restore confidence in the financial stability of the Government and show the European nations that this country is still on a gold basis. It will tend in this way to the handling of American securities and strengthen confidence and credit.

"When credit is high business improves, and so I look for a revival that shall be general. If some such action had not been taken there might have been a repetition or a continuation of last year's depression."

Haywood Hawkes, Secretary of the Trust and Safe Deposit Company, said:

"We think that the action of the Government was wise, and we showed our confidence by subscribing for $100,000 worth of the bonds. We did the same thing last Winter, and at the time secured the bonds at a premium of a little over 17.

"I have no doubt that the bonds will be subscribed twice over. Of course, business in general will improve in consequence of this action of the Government."

Simon L. Brewster, President of the Traders' National Bank, said:

"The issue of bonds by the Government is all right, but the premium demanded tends to unsettle values. I believe in the Baltimore plan which the New-York State bankers decided to petition Congress to adopt. This plan will leave a settled value to our currency and will have a very beneficial effect."

President John A. Rochester of the Mechanics' Savings Bank said that his bank had subscribed for $50,000 worth of the bonds, and that was sufficient guarantee of how they felt in the matter.

Apparently a Popular Loan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A few offers for bonds of the new loan were received at the Treasury Department this morning, but for the most part letters bearing on the bond question contained inquiries for blank forms of bids. The number of letters of this kind received is construed to mean that the loan is awakening popular interest and that the amount bid for will exceed the amount to be sold.

The Treasury sustained a further loss today in its gold reserve, $275,000 being withdrawn from the various sub-treasuries in exchange for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890. This brings the aggregate loss from this cause in the last two days to $400,000. The gold is being principally taken out in Boston, and evidently is intended for bond purchasees.

ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

OFFICERS OF THE COSTAR COMPANY IN JAIL IN YONKERS.

Two Children Died After Eating Rat Exterminator Marked "Not Poisonous"—Accused Men Held.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Gilbert L. Richardson, President, and Michael Kelley, Vice President, of the Costar Company, 34 Clinton Place, New-York City, were arrested to-night and locked up on a charge of manslaughter. They are held without bail. The arrests were made by order of Coroner Miles.

They are accused of having been instrumental in causing the death of Mary Linehan, four years old, and of Michael Linehan, her brother, two years old, on the evening of Oct. 27. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Linehan of 26 Garfield Street.

The children were killed, it is claimed, by rat poison, a box of which they found in the house. They opened the box, and the girl took a spoon and fed the boy with some of the stuff. Then she ate a quantity of it herself. Their mother found out what they had done, but, although doctors were called, the children died in agony.

Coroner Miles took charge of the box and what poison remained. He then commenced an investigation. The stomachs of the two children and a part of the contents of the box were sent away for analysis. It is thought the result of the analysis has been made known to Dr. Miles. He says the tests have not been completed, and therefore he cannot announce the results, but his action in arresting the two men is thought to mean that he has learned enough to justify his action to his own satisfaction.

The label on the box read:

> Costar's Rat and Roach Exterminator.
>
> Non-Poisonous. No Danger in Using.

The label also contains the name of the manufacturing company as "The Costar Manufacturing Company, 34 Clinton Place, N. Y."

Dr. Miles's theory is that the wording of the label was misleading and untruthful, and resulted in carelessnes, which in turn led to the leaving of the box of poison where the children could reach it. He thinks that had the box borne on its face the announcement that it was deadly poison, more care would have been used to put it where no one would be likely to reach it.

The result of the analysis is expected by the Coroner in a day or two, when the men will have a hearing.

William E. Dreyfus Surrenders.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—William E. Dreyfus, senior member of the Dreyfus-Hildebrand Drug Company, who was accused of receiving cocaine stolen from Campbell's storage warehouse, returned to his home to-day and surrendered to the police. He was taken before Justice Moller and gave bail. Mr. Dreyfus claims he is innocent, and says he ran away because he was frightened and lost his head.

Applegate Could Not Identify.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—Applegate, the Lexow witness, who testified that Detectives Peter Morris and William Dalton were in the pay of the New-York greengoods men, attended a meeting of the Police Board this afternoon. He was confronted with the accused officers, but failed to recognize them. The case against the detectives will be abandoned.

Boy Killed Playing in a Cave.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—Schoolboys dug a cave on a vacant lot in the northern part of the city. Seven of them were buried by the caving in of the roof. Henry Radner, eight years old, was killed, and Herman Walkenford, aged twelve, was badly injured. The others were unhurt.

The Jury Disagreed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The jury in Judge Brown's court in the case of Anna Belle Krumpf, who sued the Metropolitan Street Railway of New-York to recover heavy damages for alleged injuries, disagreed to-day and was discharged.

NAUGHT FOR HER HUSBAND

W. K. Peyton Cut Off in His Wife Josephine's Will.

A TRUST FUND OF $100,000 LOST

An Estate of $3,000,000 for the Testator's Daughter and Charitable Purposes—Mrs. Peyton Was a Shrewd Business Woman Not Noted for Charity.

Of the estate of $3,000,000 left by Mrs. Josephine L. Peyton, not one penny goes by will to her husband, William K. Peyton.

Mrs. Peyton was a woman of distinguished piety and charity. She was one of the pillars of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

When her will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office it was found she had cut off her husband completely from the list of beneficiaries.

In her original will Mrs. Peyton set apart a trust fund of $100,000 for the benefit of Mr. Peyton. In a codicil, however, she revoked the gift, on the ground that he had not acted toward her in a manner befitting a husband.

Speaking of Mrs. Peyton, her pastor, the Rev. Alfred W. Hodder, said last night: "She was a woman of beautiful Christian character and of lovely piety. Her charity was bountiful, but not obtrusive. She did not let her good deeds be known. I, as her pastor, however, knew of her acts of benevolence. They placed her in a different light from that in which some people viewed her."

Pastor Hodder declined to say whether he had received a bequest.

"Mrs. Peyton," he said, "was a very able business woman, of great prudence, foresight, and executive ability. She was as extensively traveled as any woman I know. There is hardly a foot of the United States that she and her accomplished daughter did not explore. She was very fond of traveling. She was a woman of exalted character.

"You need not hunt for Mr. Peyton, as he has gone out of town."

The clause of the will disinheriting Mr. Peyton is as follows:

Inasmuch as my husband, William K. Peyton, has not acted in a manner befitting a husband, I hereby revoke and declare null and void and of no effect, and as if the same had never been made, all the provisions in my said last will and testament, and in the codicils thereto, in favor of and for the benefit of said William K. Peyton, and more particularly I hereby revoke the provisions made for his benefit in the seventh paragraph of my will, and in the sixth paragraph of the codicil thereto, dated Aug. 21, 1893, and the appointment of said William K. Peyton as executor and trustee of my estate and guardian of the person and estate of my daughter, Mabel R. Sherman.

I also revoke my bequest in my said will that my daughter shall reside with said William K. Peyton, contained in the twelfth paragraph of my will.

There is nothing in the will to indicate in what manner Mr. Peyton acted unbefitting a husband.

The will of Mrs. Peyton is dated Feb. 9, 1888, and originally contained a trust fund of $100,000 for the benefit of her husband, William K. Peyton. Mrs. Peyton added a codicil to her will Sept. 19, 1894, by which she revoked all provision that she had made for her husband and revoked his appointment as one of her executors and as guardian of her daughter, Mabel R. Sherman.

The public bequests are: First Baptist Church of Hoboken, $1,000; Spring Street Presbyterian Church of this city, $1,000; Berean Baptist Church, $1,000; Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, $2,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, $1,000; Institute for the Blind, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry, $500; American Bible Society, $1,000; Baptist Theological Seminary of Rochester, $500; American Tract Society, $1,000; Home for Incurables, $1,000; Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, $1,000; Colored Orphan Asylum, $500.

To Harriet L. Beck, an old friend, she devised the house 360 West Nineteenth Street for life, and asked her to permit her daughter, Miss Sherman, to reside with her if she wished to.

The rest of the estate is in trust for Mabel R. Sherman, who is to receive one-half when she becomes twenty-five years old, and the other half is to be invested for her heirs, who are to have the income.

In the event of Miss Sherman dying without heirs, the estate that is devised to her is to go to the following societies and institutions:

Baptist City Mission Society, the Disabled Ministers and Ministers' Widows' Fund of the Presbyterian Church, Southern New-York Baptist Association, American Baptist Publishing Society, American Baptist Missionary Union, American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, Demilt Dispensary of New-York City, Baptist Home of Brooklyn, the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, American Sunday School Union, New-York Dispensary of New-York, City, American Female Guardian Society, New-York Orphan Asylum, Children's Aid Society, Nursery and Children's Hospital of New-York City, New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, Society for the Relief and Employment of Women, Prison Association of New-York, Five Points House of Industry, Home of Industry and Refuge, New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Florence Night Mission, and Baptist Theological Seminary of Rochester, N. Y.

The executors and trustees under the will are Sylvester Pope, William L. Condit, and Edward P. Schell.

Mr. Peyton could not be found last night, and none of his friends would make any statement as to the troubles between him and Mrs. Peyton. Beyond the bare statement that the couple separated four months ago, the friends of Mrs. Peyton were equally reticent.

Abraham J. Elkus, the attorney for the Peyton estate and a partner of Edward P. Schell, one of the trustees, in speaking of the codicil to the will last night, and the causes for the disinheriting of Mr. Peyton, said: "You had better not say anything about Mr. Peyton, as he might make trouble."

Mrs. Peyton had been known for many years as the richest woman in New-York south of Fourteenth Street. She owned over 100 houses in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, besides extensive tracts in Alabama and property in Hoboken, as well as scattered land and houses all over New-York City, and much unimproved property in the annexed district.

Mrs. Peyton and her husband had both been married before. Mrs. Peyton was the daughter of John B. Walton, who once kept a crockery store in Spring Street, but who got out of his shop and made a fortune in real estate speculation. Mrs. Peyton was born fifty-six years ago in the house 55 Renwick Street. It was a fine neighborhood in those days. In 1861, when twenty-two years of age, Josephine Walton married George W. Sherman of Hoboken. He was connected with the Hoboken Insurance Company, and was already known as a lucky real estate investor.

Upon inquiry among members of the congregation of the First Baptist Church in Hoboken last night, it was learned that Mrs. Peyton, then Mrs. Sherman, lived with her husband for some years in a small two-story brick house on Bloomfield Street, in the vicinity of the church, of which she was a member.

She was remembered by some, but none were able to recall any acts of charity on her part, and were greatly surprised when informed that she had bequeathed $1,000 to the church.

It was said that her first husband was a man of extremely parsimonious habits, and that although he was known to be a wealthy man, with many houses in his possession, he always made the repairs himself, so far as he was able to, and usually carried his tools about with him in a basket, that he might drive a screw or mend a bell-pull on his way to or from his business.

Mrs. Peyton's real estate in Hoboken has been cared for by William L. Condit, a nephew of her first husband. Mr. Condit, who is named as one of the trustees in Mrs. Peyton's will, lives in the basement and first floor of a small brick house, at 511 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken.

Mr. Sherman and his wife lived some years in Hoboken, and then moved to Fourteenth Street, this city, one door from Eighth Avenue, where they dwelt until Mr. Sherman's death, in 1881. But one child survived, Mabel R. Sherman, who now inherits the great fortune of her mother. Mrs. Sherman inherited $500,000 from her father, on his death, in 1875. She inherited a good deal of money from her mother, who died in 1881, and Mr. Sherman left her enough more to swell her fortune to $2,000,000. By shrewd real estate investments she added $1,000,000 to this sum before she died.

Mrs. Sherman never advertised her charity, and as a consequence she was chiefly known in the Eighth and Ninth Wards as a very shrewd and prudent business woman. Speaking of her, one of her old-time neighbors said last night: "We never knew of her charities. She kept them to herself. But we all knew her as a keen real estate operator. She was sometimes called the second Hetty Green."

The bequest to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church was made for the reason that Mrs. Peyton's first husband regularly attended that church.

A member of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church said last night: "A few years ago Mrs. Peyton promised us $50,000 toward a fine new church up town. We got the refusal of the site, but our congregation quarreled and split over the question of keeping the pastor, who was a friend of Mrs. Peyton. The upshot was that Mrs. Peyton withdrew her offer, and we are still worshipping in Sixteenth Street."

In addition to her bequests of money, Mrs. Peyton gave to the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, for ten years, the pastoral residence, 349 West Twentieth Street.

Mr. Peyton originally kept a dry goods store on the Bowery. Afterward he had a dry goods store on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-first Street. Then he went into real estate operations, and met Mrs. Sherman. When they were married they went to live in the Fourteenth Street house, and Mr. Peyton's children also took up their abode there.

Mr. and Mrs. Peyton, it was said at the time, could not agree about the door plate. The name Sherman was kept on the plate.

Mr. Peyton looked after his wife's down-town interests for some years. She owned among other property, the Jackson flats, at Thirteenth Street and Greenwich Avenue, and also a block of houses on Bleecker Street.

In her personal tastes Mrs. Peyton was very simple. Up to fourteen months ago, when she bought the fine house in Seventieth Street, she lived very plainly. She never indulged in the luxury of a country place, and had but one horse and carriage. She did most of her traveling in the street cars. She dressed very plainly, and was shrinking in her manner. She had black hair, and her figure was slim. She was brisk in her movements.

Of late years her only vacations were occasional trips to the South. She once planned a trip to Europe with Pastor Hodder, but gave it up.

EX-PRESIDENT M'COSH NEAR DEATH

His Physician Says the End May Come at Any Time—Dr. Andrew McCosh of This City at His Father's Bedside.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Ex-President McCosh of Princeton is failing rapidly. His physician, Dr. Wykoff, said to-night that his death might be expected at any time.

No other cause is assigned for the venerable doctor's sickness except extreme old age. His magnificent physique is making a grand resistance to the encroachments of death, even under his eighty-three years.

Dr. Andrew J. McCosh of New-York City, the ex-President's only son, is at his father's bedside.

Soldiers Becoming Provident.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Paymaster General Smith of the army shows that deposits made by soldiers have increased $79,582. A soldier with money on deposit rarely leaves the service, except with an honorable discharge.

Gen. Smith recommends that the practice be abolished of withholding a portion of the soldier's pay until he is discharged.

Got a Dollar for Their Trouble.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The safe in the American Express office was blown open by burglars at 2 o'clock this morning. It was used by the Postmaster and the railroad ticket agent, as well as by the express agent, as all the offices were in the same building. It contained but $1 at the time of the burglary. The building was wrecked.

Victor Sorchan's Claim Settled.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15.—The claim against the Newport Street Railway for $500 brought by Victor Sorchan for killing one of his horses has been settled. The horse was killed the day before his marriage to Miss Charlotte Hunnewell.

No Mongoose on the Place.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 15.—To quell the rising excitement, Charles McNamee, George Vanderbilt's representative here, wishes it stated that there is no mongoose on the Vanderbilt estate, nor is one expected.

Mr. Bissell at His Desk Again.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Postmaster General Bissell was at the department to-day for the first time in two weeks. He has not yet fully recovered from his illness, and stayed at his desk but a short time.

Telephone service, $80 per year and upward, according to use; metallic circuit lines; full long-distance equipment. 18 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

GOV. FLOWER ASKS ADVICE

Questions Constitutionality of the Legislature After Jan. 1.

LAWYERS OF BOTH PARTIES REPLY

Agree with Substantial Unanimity that the Validity of Its Acts Cannot Successfully Be Attacked.

Gov. Flower met yesterday afternoon, at the Windsor Hotel, a number of New-York lawyers, who had been invited by him to discuss the questions raised with reference to the constitutionality of the Legislature which is to assemble the first Monday in January. Those present were Benjamin F. Tracy, William B. Hornblower, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry R. Beekman, John E. Parsons, Henry E. Howland, Francis M. Scott, Daniel Magone, Edward M. Shepard, John J. Linson, Simon Sterne, and Prof. Charles A. Collin. Absence from the city prevented the presence of James C. Carter, Wheeler H. Peckham, and F. R. Coudert.

Gov. Flower told his guests that his attention had been called by reputable lawyers to the apparent omission by the Constitutional Convention to make provision for a continuance of a Legislature of 32 Senators and 128 members after Jan. 1 next, the time at which the new Constitution providing for a Legislature of 50 Senators and 150 Assemblymen is to take effect; that the claim had been made to him that, because of this omission, there could be no constitutional legislative body until after the election of 150 Assemblymen and 50 Senators, in pursuance of the provisions of the revised Constitution. The Governor continued:

"While at first I was inclined not to regard the question seriously, I looked carefully at the arguments presented, and came to the conclusion that they deserved consideration by able lawyers.

"I was the more impelled to this conclusion by the fact which was pointed out to me that practically the only answer made by Messrs. Choate and Root of the Constitutional Convention to the criticisms urged was that the new Constitution merely followed the language of the Constitutions of 1846 and 1821. In this statement those gentlemen were wrong, as anybody can see by comparing the three Constitutions. Whether there are more substantial reasons than those urged by Messrs. Choate and Root remains to be seen.

"Because there is doubt about the matter, I have invited you here to seek your advice. I want to say at the outset that, so far as I am concerned, the question of partisanship or politics is not of the slightest consideration in the discussion of this matter. Personally and politically, I have no wish to gratify by any disposition which may be made of this subject. Officially, however, I have a duty to perform. If, in the judgment of distinguished lawyers like yourselves, there should be grave doubt about the validity of the acts of the Legislature after the first day of January next, then the question presents itself as to my duty in calling the present Legislature together in extraordinary session before Jan. 1, so that the necessary legislation for the ensuing year may be enacted by a constitutional Legislature.

"I have asked you to this conference, first, because I want your legal advice, and, second, because you represent the influences at work in this city for good government and legislation to further that course is imperatively needed soon. If the validity of the acts of the Legislature after Jan. 1 can successfully be challenged, then it is important that reform legislation should be enacted before Jan. 1. So far as the State at large is concerned appropriations now available will be sufficient to run the Government until Sept. 30 next, but provision would have to be made for the period following Sept. 30, and until a Legislature could constitutionally assemble.

"But locally there is, as I have said, necessity for legislation which shall more fully carry out the will of the people as expressed in the recent election. To that will every good citizen must submit, abandoning every selfish or political consideration, and endeavoring to the extent of his power to promote the city's highest welfare.

"Among the legislative acts needed soon for this locality is a new charter to carry out the scheme of municipal consolidation for which the people voted at the recent election. Another very desirable change in the law is a reorganization of the Police Department of this city. Still another is some change in the power of removal of local officers, so that responsibility may be definitely located and the service of bad officers promptly dispensed with. These are some of the matters which should have prompt and serious consideration. Is it safe to leave them to a Legislature which may be declared to be not a constitutional body?

"I want you to give this subject your careful attention, and I want your best judgment on it. If, as lawyers, you agree that it is doubtful whether there will be a constitutional Legislature after Dec. 31, then, as citizens interested in good government, I want you to aid me all you can in expediting all needed reform legislation for this city before 1895. I hope you will not hesitate to express your views frankly and freely."

The question was then discussed in all its phases. It was unanimously agreed that Messrs. Choate and Root were in error when they stated that the Constitution of 1846 was a precedent for the omission of the new Constitution to provide for the continuance of the thirty-two Senators and 128 Assemblymen in office as the Legislature for the year 1895, as the express saving clauses of the Constitutions of 1846 and 1821 were specifically pointed out. On a thorough canvass of the arguments, it was also agreed, with substantial unanimity, that any doubts as to the validity of the acts of such a Legislature during the year 1895 did not present a sufficiently grave emergency to justify imposing on the people of the State the burden and expense of an extra session of the present Legislature before 1895.

Will Investigate Harter's Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—John Harter, who was recently pardoned from the Northern Penitentiary, died to-day. His kinsfolk claim that his death was due to cruelty and neglect in prison.

A committee has been sent to Michigan City by the State Board of Charities to investigate the charges and report to the Governor.

Logan Carlisle Takes a Rest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, left here to-day for Hot Springs, Ark., to remain a week or so. His general health, while much better than it has been, is such that he feels the need of rest.

EXHIBIT OF ART IN DRESS

The Ever-Changing View at the Garden Horse Show.

A DAY OF ELABORATE COSTUMES

Great Crowds at the Autumn Festival—Some of the People and the Sights—The Ring Show and Awards.

The New-Yorker who can say "I staid away from the Horse Show yesterday" may be classed in the desolate minority. But, after all, perhaps he is not to be pitied much, for the Garden was too crowded to allow "every one to see every one," as a society girl put it.

The pathway around the ring was far too hot and stifling during the evening to offer the indefatigable promenader the slightest degree of comfort in his or her tours of the arena.

Most of the boxholders did not even attempt the "round trip," but sat contentedly in the boxes, gazing demurely down upon the hats and bonnets, which form a sort of bewildering kaleidoscope effect as they circulate unceasingly in the arena.

There was a good deal of satisfaction, and there were probably numerous self-congratulations among those who kept their seats and pitied the circulating mass.

People were offering at 6 o'clock fabulous prices at the box office for seats, but in vain. Every one was sold.

There is one type of visitor at the horse show who has not been much talked about. This visitor is more often seen on the promenade than elsewhere, but never by any chance is looking toward the ring. She is a well-dressed little woman, with her head invariably turned up to the boxes. Every now and then she may be seen putting down notes on a small slip of paper.

Sometimes she is recognized by one of the women in the boxes, who nods at her with a somewhat ungracious stiffness. Perhaps the uninitiated think the little woman in the promenade is a reporter, but she is not. She is some fashionable dressmaker, who attends the show nightly to obtain hints, which she will not find in her fashion papers, and to study the wondrous creations of Paris milliners which have just been brought from the other side.

No very small percentage of the promenaders are students of the dressmaker's art.

The municipal mounted police class last evening created a good deal of interest, being out of the usual order of events in the exhibition. As the blue-coated riders went through their evolutions an immaculate young man remarked in drawling tones to one of his fellow fashion-worshippers:

"This about beats the other police investigation, don't you know, and bah Jove! we're a jolly sight bigger crowd of investigators than the Lexow Committee."

Both evidently considered these remarks specimens of the highest wit, for they laughed as heartily as young men who affect their manners ever laugh.

COSTUMES RICH AND VARIED

More Elaborate than on Previous Days—Some of the Visitors.

The costumes worn in the afternoon were more elaborate than those worn on previous days. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who arrived at the Show shortly after noon, had as her guests in first tier seats on the south side of the Garden Col. and Mrs. William Jay. Miss Consuela Vanderbilt was also in the party.

Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt wore the same walking costumes as on Wednesday.

Mrs. George Jay Gould occupied a box in the afternoon with her husband and a party of five young women, among whom was Miss Lynch of Boston.

In the Astor box, from 3 until 6 o'clock, were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a party of friends, Mrs. Astor wearing a neat tailor-made suit of dark cloth.

One of the handsomest and most striking costumes during the day was worn by Mrs.

Hobart Chatfield-Chatfield-Taylor.

Paran Stevens, who appeared in a rich purple gown of silk, a long cloth cloak, and a large hat of the same material and color. Mrs. Stevens sat in the Gould box for a short time.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant's box was occupied by Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Miss Adele Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant. Miss Grant wore a becoming dark-blue cloth tailor-made gown, and piquant little hat.

The Misses Strong, who are well known in the younger set, were among those seen on the promenade before dinner, in imported walking costumes of dark material.

Mrs. John Maclay, who entertained a party of friends in her husband's box in the afternoon, wore a dark-green brocaded silk, with white lace shoulder mantles, and a hat to match.

Mrs. Albert Hilton was in the Hilton box in the afternoon, wearing a black-cloth dress, with white-silk vest.

Miss Pauline Whitney was in the ex-Secretary's box for an hour or two in the afternoon, wearing purple silk.

The usual various elaborate costumes were seen in the evening.

Mrs. Seward Webb wore a handsome gown of green velvet, with white lace collar, and an immense bunch of violets. Mrs. Astor, who was Mrs. Webb's guest, wore a jet-embroidered black velvet coat with a "tamarine" pink stock collar, and a skirt of black satin.

Miss Rita Acosta, who sat in the box of her fiancé, W. E. D. Stokes, was one of the handsomest young women in the Garden, wearing a Parisian costume, with the waist of two blending shades of green velvet, with white lace and sable trimmings. Miss Acosta wore a small Marie Stuart bonnet of jet.

Mrs. T. Sufferin Taller wore a neat-fitting costume of dark-brown cloth, with a coat of brown velvet, buttoned with diamonds. Mrs. Taller's hat was of black velvet.

Mrs. William Astor was present, wearing a quiet black silk gown and large pearl earrings.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger looked handsome in gray cloth, and Mrs. Frederick Edey attracted a good deal of attention in black velvet.

Mrs. Maclay wore a quiet but rich gown of white satin, trimmed with black jet and white lace. Her hat was of green and pink velvet, with a cluster of diamonds at the centre.

In Box 10 were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Blauvelt. Mrs. Blauvelt wore black satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace, and light pink velvet collar.

Mrs. W. L. Miller, in Box 19, on the second tier, wore a light-green waist and a skirt of black satin.

Few of the evening costumes were more noticeable for their Parisian cut and "make-up" than that of Miss Larocque, daughter of Joseph Larocque of the Committee of Seventy. Miss Larocque wore garnet velvet, with the conventional puffed sleeves of garnet silk, and lace trimmings. Her white lace hat was trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and held a small bunch of Russian violets.

Miss Chesebrough, who was in her father's box, with Miss Coudert, Miss Clarise Coudert, William C. Cammann, and others, wore green satin under black lace, and a small lace bonnet with a bow of green satin.

One of the prettiest society girls at the show was Miss Ada Godfrey, whose high color, luxuriant auburn hair, and vivacious manners add to her attractiveness. Miss Godfrey wore dark-green cloth, with a silk vest of the same color, a hat of looped pink velvet ribbons, and violets. Miss Godfrey sat in her father's box.

Mrs. George J. Gould wore white chiffon, with white satin collar, and a bunch of violets. She carried a single American Beauty rose. In the Gould box was Mrs.

At L. L. Benedict's Box.

Henry Clews, who wore a gown of hunter's green velvet, with a draped yoke of white lace and chiffon. Mrs. Clews's bonnet was of white and gold.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot wore a quiet black frock and a huge bunch of lilies of the valley, a stock collar of lilac, and bonnet of the same color.

Miss Mabel Metcalf, who sat in a box on the south side of the Garden, looked very pretty in a pearl-colored satin with black figures and a small black velvet bonnet.

Mrs. Robert Wallack, who occupied a box on the south side with her husband and a large party, wore a narrow-striped black-and-white silk dress, with red velvet collar and belt, and a black hat of feathers and red velvet ribbon. A black feather boa hung lightly over her shoulders.

Some of the vast throng seen in the boxes and on the promenade during the afternoon and evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., George Stuart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Miss Pauline Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Stanton and the Misses Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Dudley Dupignac, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, James J. Van Alen, Richard Stevens, Miss Wallace, Frederick Chesebrough, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Doremus, Miss Vyse, Miss de Rivas, Miss Lent, Miss Richmond, Miss Leland, Miss Rhinelander, Mrs. Edward Morrell, O. W. Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, William T. Hyde, Miss Carolyn Hazelton, Miss Isabel Marks, Miss Belle Rogers, Mrs. De La Mar, Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens, John Lamson, S. T. Hunting, Miss Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Randolph, Sydney Harris, and Robert Livingston Sands.

THE GREAT THRONG ON VIEW.

Some of the People and the Changing Character of the Show.

"What a mob of people!" exclaimed the big policeman who stands at the entrance to the ring where the Horse Show of the week's festival is going on.

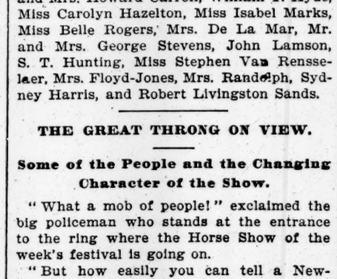
"But how easily you can tell a New-Yorker," says a man in a dress suit and long coat, standing just the other side, as if in answer.

A policeman is supposed to know a mob if he sees one, and the Horse Show crowd grows mobbier," if one may coin the expression, every night, and more actual physical endurance is needed to cope with it.

It is a funny travesty—this crowd—upon our great democratic land of liberty in the way it asks breathlessly for the names of the few prominent people it knows, finds out the people, if possible, and then studies them with reverent awe; finds them only human beings, and then re-establishes its self-respect by making very critical and irreverent remarks.

The flowers worn and carried at the show indicate something of the change in characteristics of the visitors each day.

At the opening of the exhibition violets were the flowers par excellence. Every other woman wore them in some shape or form, and the delicate fragrance made itself



The Attraction at Box No. 9.

felt now and again in spite of the strong mixed odor of tan bark and pine sawdust. A rose could be seen here and there in the evening, but the only woman who wore a chrysanthemum on the first day was a conspicuous figure.

She was dressed entirely in black, and upon the front of her cape, exactly in the centre, she wore the flower—a white one of the largest variety. As she passed and repassed on the promenade it shone forth almost as brilliantly as the diamond of the east-side politician.

The second day of the show the floral adornments were more varied, and last night everybody was carrying a different flower, varying from the lily of the valley to the big yellow chrysanthemum which a young woman, climbing the stairs to the seats, held in front of her with two fingers, like a big, flaming torch.

"The green carnations were the flower for the first two or three days of one horse show," said a man who never fails to be present day after day, and year after year, "but that was when the variety was new. When the 'people' began to 'catch on'

THE HORSE SHOW

Will soon be over. But that COUGH OF YOURS MAY HANG ON ALL WINTER if you don't look out. Tackle it at once, with a bottle of

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

The Remedy that OUTCLASSES ALL RIVALS—and CARRIES AWAY ALL THE HONORS, as the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP—or any other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 60 cts. a bottle. Your money back if you aren't cured.

Of your Druggist—or at

Riker's,

6TH AV., CORNER 22D ST.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Messrs. L. & W. RUTHERFURD'S
FOX TERRIERS,
AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE
(LIMITED,) 1,644 Broadway, New-York,
FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1894, AT 2:30 P. M.
Terriers can be seen at Horse Exchange Thursday afternoon and Friday till sold.
POSITIVELY NO RESERVE.

and get them, the boxholders gave them up."

Mrs. George Gould wore green carnations combined with violets one evening—a real milliner's combination of colors, according to this year's styles, which nature is being trained to serve.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger wore two bunches of violets the other evening, one upon the corsage and the other at the waist. But it was reserved for one of the dress-suited youths to make a startling departure. Perhaps he wished to wear his lady's favorite colors and at the same time cling to the fluffy chrysanthemum, his most notable adornment. At any rate, he wore it, a yellow one, and in the centre were a half dozen violets.

One of the most charming of all the fair maidens who have adorned the arena boxes this week was present in the afternoon yesterday. She was a wee little lady of four or five, dressed all in white, with white kid gloves on her tiny hands and on her head a big fluffy poke bonnet of white, with a little touch of pink on the inside. She stood at the front of the box, smiling sweetly down at some one on the floor, a perfect picture of baby beauty.

There were other little ladies not so very many years older, whose long frocks are still new to them, who were almost as sweetly pretty. One of these was all in pink, as to gown, but the big plumed hat was of black and the becoming long wrap of chinchilla, with a collar of sealskin.

A blonde wore one of Worth's sunshine gowns—the striped bodice was of pale yellow, with a wide collar of velvet of the same shade, just tipped with dark fur, while on her head was a pair of little golden wings, which, with other inconspicuous milliners' wares, made up a really "heavenly" little bonnet.

The promenaders of the show are really not to blame if they don't look at the

Horse Talk.

horses. The circle around the ring has grown at least five deep these last days, and it requires moral courage to even try to see what is going on inside.

"We are really very fond of horses, you know," said one of two ladies, as they met a man friend on the walk.

"Yes," he replied, with smiling sarcasm, "I saw you coming down the steps and I thought you seemed to be—very."

Most women are interested to see a woman in the show ring, and there was one in the exhibition of saddle horses last night. She wore a dark habit and derby hat, and from the masculine cut of the garments, it was necessary to look twice to distinguish her.

She rode excellently well, but the combination society-horse people say that the derby was bad form.

"A top hat should always be worn with a dark suit for an evening ride," Miss Kate Carey, who is so well known as a rider and member of the New-York Riding Club, says.

There was actually a crowd of women around the stalls in the basement yesterday, and even the real horsewomen have a special fondness for the small horses.

"O you beauty horse!" said one woman to Dido, a tiny stallion, the smallest pony on exhibition. "Isn't he too sweet?"

One part of the social side of the exhibition that has not received much attention is that of the men. They are present in large numbers, and their broad white shirt fronts are more conspicuous in the general view of the gathering than anything else.

THE SHOWS IN THE RING.

A Few of the Features of the Competitions Held Yesterday.

It was essentially a day for practical and useful horses at the show yesterday, the only classes which came under fads in horseflesh being the tandem class and two classes for hunters, the assumption being, of course, that the sort of saddle horses to which New-Yorkers are addicted are practical and useful animals.

Four hackney classes were disposed of in the morning, and they were a commonplace lot. In the class for three-year-old stallions, Electricity, owned by H. W. Shaw, beat Black Nobleman, these being the only competitors. In the classes for mares, A. J. Cassatt won with Contented, by Contest, in the three-year-old class, and with Lyric in the two-year-old class, the last a daughter of Matchless of Londesboro. George Green had no competitors in the class for pony mares.

In the competition for pony stallions, Henry Fairfax won easily, with Cock Robin III., a chestnut, 12.0½ hands, and of perfect style and action, T. C. Patterson having Mars and Eclipse placed second and fourth, respectively, and Graham Brothers being

TIRED OUT
AND USED UP AFTER A DAY'S SHOPPING?
TAKE
BROMO
EFFERVESCENT
CAFFEINE
A PROMPT RELIEF.
CAUTION! Don't injure your health by taking other Bromo headache cures. They are infringements.
All Druggists. Small, 10c.; Large, $1.00.

third, with their roan horse, Charlie Burgess.

Thompson & Bland won in the class for ponies between 12.1 and 14.1 hands, with Little Swell, who was on Wednesday placed second to Count in the hackney pony stallion class. The decision was reversed yesterday, for no apparent reason, and was said to be due to the fact that the hackney people had made so much fuss over the decision of Wednesday, their claim being that the Count's dam is a purely and strongly bred trotting mare, without a drop of hackney blood in her veins.

The decision was made by Prescott Lawrence, Dr. Smith of Toronto, and the Hon. C. I. Douglas of England, all of whom are hackney enthusiasts. Their reversal of Mr. Livesey's award on Wednesday was generally deemed an ungracious thing, to say the least, and one in which prejudice warped judgment, as Count plainly showed a better form than Little Swell on both occasions on which they met. The latter showed a bit better than he did on Wednesday, perhaps, but there certainly was not any change for the worse in Count which would warrant the reversal.

The first trotting class disposed of was that for standard-bred brood mares, with foal at foot. The blue ribbon was awarded to Hugh Brian's mare Mamie, a daughter of Wilson's Blue Bull, with a foal by Alcantara. Alley A. Bonner's black mare Hazel Dell, with a foal by Kremlin, got the second award, and E. H. Harriman's mare Tabbie Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, with foal by Stamboul, was placed third. Chimes's daughter, Princess Chimes, owned by the Hamlins, was placed fourth. The class was a fairly good one, but nothing extraordinary.

In the class for trotting fillies, between two and four years old, the Hamlins won both first and fourth places with Beattie Chimes, a daughter of Chimes, and Nadia K., a daughter of Heir-at-Law, respectively. J. W. Ogden's handsome bay filly, Miss Buford, by El Sabio, got the red ribbon, and the yellow one went to a daughter of Nutpan, called Coral H., owned by E. H. Harriman. These were all shown to harness and made a fine display in the ring.

After an hour's recess, fourteen ponies in harness, most of them tiny fellows, driven by equally diminutive tots were brought into the ring to be judged. At this hour the boxes, reserved seats, and the promenade were well filled with children, and the miniature horses were greeted with applause. The wagons shown were in consonance with the ponies, for most of them were basket village carts or miniature dog carts, such as are seen at the fashionable watering places during the Summer.

Lightfoot, a skewbald gelding from Richard F. Carman's Carmandale Stock Farm, carried off the blue ribbon in this class. He is one of the most prettily spotted ponies in this year's show, and showed plenty of action. Mr. Carman drove him, but he was closely pressed for first honors by J. Dickman Brown's Jet, a coal-black mare, possessing rare conformation for a pony, and driven by a little boy in a regulation driving outfit.

Another pony class that attracted the attention of the older folk, as well as the children, was the one in which Mrs. Marion Story's pair of mares, one a brown and the other a bay, were awarded first prize. Fleur-de-Lys and Lavinia, George Green's pair, which won respectively first and second prizes in Class 36, for single ponies, got the red ribbon, and Laddie and Cigale, a cross-matched pair, owned by Curt Von Witzleben, took third.

Class 76 brought four handsome long-tailed saddle horses into the ring. The class was a small one, but what it lacked in quantity was fully made up in quality, as all four shown were well worth looking at. Lou Chief, the winner, a splendid looking chestnut mare, by Harrison Chief, is the possessor of a marvelous tail, which she carried gracefully, and as if conscious of its striking beauty. Bay Chief, who took second prize, was the most showy animal of the four, but he could not compare in pointings and general conformation with Lou Chief. He was a well-educated animal, for he amused the spectators by bowing, picking up handerkerchiefs, and doing other tricks.

The following saddle class was decidedly commonplace and remarkably so when compared with the preceding class. There was not a strikingly good horse in the lot, but after considerable delay the judges gave the prize to George Green's mare, Gipsy Queen, over Mr. Cassatt's gelding, Guardsman.

There was a close competition in the class for pairs of roadsters to wagon, in which the trap and its appointments played a most important part, as they counted for 50 per cent. in the award. Col. Kip was, of course, the winner, the pair that got the prize being Emoleta and Mambrino Belle, who just beat Charles M. Reed's pair, Clara G. and Enfin. It was a tight fit between them, Col. Kipp's second pair, Mona and My May, were placed third, and G. G. Haven's pair of bays beat the rest. There were two good cross-matched pairs shown by W. M. V. Hoffman and J. W. Lovatt, but they were unplaced, the judges having no special fancy for anything but straight-matched pairs, apparently.

The class for trotting stallions four years old or over brought out a magnificent lot of animals in competition, all but two of the thirteen entries appearing before the judges. Stamboul, that magnificent California-bred stallion, now owned by E. H. Harriman, was in perfect condition and form, and, as he is an almost absolutely perfect type of the highest form of the American horse, the crowd awarded him the first prize long before the judges had the blue ribbon pinned to his bridle.

Between the rest of the lot the competition was sharp, however, and there was a long inspection before the judges gave the red ribbon to W. B. Dickerman for his stallion Bellini, a son of Artillery, out of Merry Clay, by Harry Clay. Silvery Chimes, a son of Chimes, was placed third, and Pawnee, a son of Stamboul, got the fourth honors. How good the horses in this class were will be best appreciated by horsemen when they understand that such good horses as Chimes, Lavalard, Wisdom, and King René, Jr., were passed over in the distribution of the awards.

The fact that Wisdom had just come from the track, and was in racing rather than show-ring condition, plainly told against the horse in this instance.

Following the trotters was a show of tandems, ten teams of the twenty-one entered appearing in the ring, the balance refusing to try and beat Harry Hamlin's pair, Gladys and Queen. They, of course, secured the blue ribbon, as they are probably the best tandem team ever shown in a ring, and no one questioned the justice of the award.

George B. Hulene got the second prize with Superba and Golden Rod, the former a splendid gray wheeler, and the leader a showy chestnut. Save in having to compete against such a superb team as that of Harry Hamlin they would certainly have got the blue ribbon, as only a truly phenomenal pair could by any possibility defeat them.

Charles F. Bates got the yellow ribbon with Cardinal and Cadet, and W. L. Elkins carried off the fourth honors with his cross-matched team, Belle of the Ball and Lady Louise, the former a blue roan and the latter a bay. Mr. Donelly, Superintendent of Col. A. B. Hilton's Woodlawn Park stock farm, drove the latter team, the others being driven by their owners.

Four hackney stallions, with three of their get, not to exceed two years of age, was the last class of horses judged in the afternoon. Matchless of Londesboro, who had won Wednesday's herd prize, was again the successful sire, putting one more blue ribbon to the credit of Dr. W. Seward Webb, who now owns the most famous

The Well-Bred Girl in Society

By Mrs. Burton Harrison

No woman in social life is, perhaps, better equipped to write of polite social usages than is Mrs. Burton Harrison, and this the author of "The Anglomaniacs" will do in a series of papers in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL during next year. Mrs. Harrison will take up those social questions and customs not touched upon in her previous articles, dealing particularly with those little social laws so often overlooked even by the initiated.

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hackney in America. The youngsters shown with the winners were Mansfield, Katydid, and Lyric. Dr. Parke, owned by the Messrs. Cheney, was placed second, as he was yesterday, the three of his get shown with him being Manchester, Parquette, and Nina. Rufus, Jr., was placed third, the order of the herd prize of Wednesday being thus sustained all through. The other stallion shown was Jubilee Chief, owned by Robert Beith of Canada.

Jumping fourteen green hunters of the lightweight class brought things to a close shortly before 7 o'clock, leaving an unusually short intermission. It was the same old game, and has evidently palled on the crowd, which thinned out very considerably before the conclusion of the farce. The prize went to Frank D. Beard's mare Perfection, who took the jumps in perfect form under the handling of young Donelly. It was the second time the mare had ever been jumped in public. The Belwood Stud horses Waldorf and Ten Strike got the second and third money.

Long before the evening show began, every seat in the balcony was occupied, though the boxes and reserve seats had few occupants. It was an even greater crush than there was in the afternoon, when the first class was called. This was for saddle horses up to carrying 160 pounds, and all but one of the entries appeared to compete for the honors of the blue ribbon. Three-quarters of an hour was given to the inspection of these horses, every one of which had a docked tail. One of the lot, William Pollock's Magic, was ridden by a lady. But she failed to secure a place in the show.

The prize went to Harry T. Peters's chestnut gelding, far and away the best of the lot, and ridden by Emil Antony. H. B. Nalle, who rode his own horse, got the second prize, and J. W. Gerard, Jr., rode J. G. K. Lawrence's mare Maritana into third place. As a compliment to Assistant Secretary J. T. Hyde, his mare, Prima Dona, was placed fourth.

The class of high steppers, which was the second of the evening features, brought 25 of the 31 entries into the ring. The judges, after the preliminary parade, sent ten out of the ring as having no chance in the class, and later cut the number of actual competitors down to 11. From these they quickly selected 4. After a test at speed for twenty minutes to try the endurance of the selected ones, Rockingham, Hurlingham, Gladys, and Cadet, the awards were made in the order named, the first two belonging to O. H. P. Belmont, the third to Harry Hamlin, and the fourth to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.

In spite of the excellence of Gladys as a tandem leader, she is not so strong as a high-stepper, and so she was beaten by the Belmont pair, because they were stockier and sturdier, just as Rockingham beat her in the same class last year. Her daintiness, which is so much in her favor with the general public, told against her under the critical examination of the judges, for conformation, soundness, and style all told in the award, and the Belmont pair gained there, as against anything they may have lacked in style. Then, too, Gladys weakened a little at the end of the test for endurance.

Fifty members of the mounted municipal police followed the show of high-steppers with a parade and drill. Only simple evolutions were performed, but these were done with a nicety that evoked the liveliest enthusiasm in the crowd and reflected credit on the members of the force participating. The horses were thoroughly well groomed and equipped, the men were a strong and stately lot of fellows, and all seemed perfectly at ease in the saddle. The horses, as a whole, were heavier and a trifle less showy than those of the park police, which were on exhibition on Tuesday evening, but their work is of a different and much harder sort, so that the rival forces were about equally well mounted for their work. As all the horses wore the sort of tails that nature in her wisdom had allotted them, the police horses outshowed any of the saddle classes seen in the ring, except the one of the afternoon for long-tailed saddle horses. For work under the saddle, a half dozen picked police horses would probably be worth all the other saddle horses that were shown in the ring during the entire week.

After the parade and drill, ten horses and their riders competed for the three prizes offered. These went to Patrolmen J. C. McGee and James Frawley and Roundsman John Pepper. Patrolman Thomas Sheehan's mount was "highly commended."

The award of prizes in Class 93, for green hunters, wound up the day's programme. Twelve horses were shown, but their performances over the jumps were not up to the performances in the other jumping contests of the week. The Earl, a chestnut gelding, owned by the Belwood stud, was the best fencer of the lot, and was the only one to clear the hurdles on both rounds without a touch. He was given only third place, however, for conformation and quality counted 50 per cent., and in both of these he was lacking. First prize was awarded to Headlight, a good-looking brown gelding, owned by William Littauer. He bungled at two or three hurdles, but was a clean jumper when he did jump, and, besides, was the most handsomely-formed horse in the ring. H. P. Whitney's Duke, a gray gelding, who got the second prize, gave an exhibition of unique jumping. He would trot, instead of cantering, up to a fence, and would jump from a stand. Paul R. Bonner's Twilight would have had a chance for a prize, but he fell at the last jump. His rider was unhurt.

WINNERS OF THE RIBBONS.

Awards Made by the Judges in Classes Passed Upon Yesterday.

The awards made yesterday are as follows:

Class 26.—For hackney stallions, 3 years old, 14 hands, and under 15 hands.

First prize, $150, won by H. W. Shaw's Electricity, ch. s., 14 hands, by Evolution-Lady Norfolk. Second prize, $75, won by G. H. Hastings's Black Nobleman, br. s., 14.1 hands, by Young Nobleman-mare by Fireaway.

Class 33.—For hackney mares, 3 years old, height not considered.

First prize, $150, won by Winthrop Rutherfurd's Camelot, ch. m., by Cadet-Cordelia. Second prize, $75, won by A. J. Cassatt's Contented, rn. m., by Contest-Lady. Third prize, $35, won by Frederick C. Bowne's Country Kit, b. m., 15.1½ hands.

Class 34.—For hackney mares, 2 years old, height not considered.

First prize, $125, won by A. J. Cassatt's Lyric, rn. m., by Matchless of Londesboro'-Lady Lavina. Second prize, $60, won by Hillhurst Farm's Canny Maid, ch. m., by Canny Man-Mayflower. Third prize, $30, won by George Green's Forest Maiden, ch. m., 14.3 hands, by Star of Mepal-Olive. Very highly commended, won by Walter L. Clark's Blondine, ch. m., by Matchless of Londesboro'-Silver Bell.

Class 36.—For hackney pony mares, 3 years old or over, under 14 hands. Certified to have produced a foal in 1894 or to be in foal.

First prize, $80, won by George Green's Lavina, ch. m., 5 years, 13.3 hands, by Donal Grant-The Trotter. Second prize, $40, won by Fleur-de-Lys, blk. m., 6, 13.2½, by Sir George II.-Bessie.

Class 81.—For pony stallions, 3 years old or over, not exceeding 12.1 hands.

First prize, $100, won by Harry Fairfax's Cock Rob'n II., ch. s., 5 years, 12.0½ hands, by Pick Up-Kitty F. S. Second prize, $50, won by T. C. Patterson's Mar, br. s., 7, 12.0¾, by Lord Mar. Third prize, $25, won by Graham Brothers' Charlie Burgess, rn. s., 12.0½. Very highly commended, won by T. C. Patterson's Eclipse, br. s., 5, 12.0¼, by Renza-Lassie.

Class 82.—For pony stallions, three years old or over, exceeding 12.1 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands.

First prize, $100, won by Thomson E. Bland's Little Swell, br. s., 9 years, 13.2 hands, by Model mare, by Norfolk cob. Second prize, $50, won by J. D. Cameron's Count, b. s., 4 years, 13.3¾ hands, by Little Wonder-Cozette. Third prize, $25, won by George Green's Sir Gibbie, br. s., 10 years, 13.1 hands, by Denmark-Polly, by Fireaway. Very highly commended, won by Marion Story and Charles S. Bates Jr.'s blk. s. Rocket III., 7 years, 14.1 hands, by Confidence-Blackie.

Class 103.—For standard-bred trotting brood mares, with foal of 1894. Mare and foal to be considered.

First prize, $150, won by Hugh Brien's Mamie, b. m., 16 years, 15.2 hands, by Wilson's Blue Bull-Silverella, with foal by Alcantara. Second prize, $75, won by A. A. Bonner's Hazel Dell, blk. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Stranger-Hazel, by Jay Gould, with foal by Kremlin. Third prize, $35, won by E. H. Harriman's Tabbie Wilkes, br. m., 7 years, 16 hands, by Guy Wilkes-Tabbie Rosenbaum. Very highly commended, won by Village Farm's Princess Chimes, 5 years, by Chimes-Estabella.

Class 10.—For trotting fillies, 2 years old and under 4. To be shown to harness or wagon.

First prize, $150, won by Village Farm's Beattie Chimes, b. f., 2 years, by Chimes-Beattie, by Mambrino King. Second prize, $75, won by Miss Buford, b. f., 3 years, 15.1 hands, by El Sabio, mare by Lord Russell. Third prize, $35, won by E. H. Harriman's Caral H., b. f., 2 years, by Nutpan-Rowena. Very highly commended, won by Village Farm's Nadia K., b. f., 3 years, by Heir-at-Law-Ada, by Almont, Jr.

Class 63.—For ponies in harness, mare or gelding, above 10 hands and not exceeding 12 hands, 3 years old or over.

First prize, $80, won by Carmandale Stock Farm's Lightfoot, skew g., 9 years, 12 hands. Second prize, $40, won by J. Dickman Brown's Jet, blk. g., 7 years, 11.2 hands. Third prize, $20, won by Harry McLaughlin's Prince, blk. g., 11 hands. Very highly commended, won by George Green's Jenny, blk. m., 8 years, 11.3 hands.

Class 66.—For ponies; pair of mares or geldings or mare and gelding, above 12 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.

First prize, $100, won by Mrs. Marion Story's Lady Elsie, rn. m., 8 years, 14 hands, and Lady Ethel, br. m., 6 years, 14 hands. Second prize, $50, won by George Green's Fleur-de-Lys, blk. m., 6 years, 13.2½ hands, and Lavina, ch. m., 5 years, 13.3 hands. Third prize, $25, won by Curt von Witzleben's Laddie, b. g., 4 years, 13.3½ hands, and Cigale, gr. m., 4 years, 13.3½ hands. Very highly commended, won by T. C. Patterson's Trilby, b. m., 7 years, 12.0¾ hands, and Lochiel, b. g., 7 years, 12.0¾ hands.

Class 76.—For saddle horses, mares, or geldings, 4 years old or over. All horses must be registered under the rules of the National Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

First prize, $150, won by Joseph M. Garrett's Lou Chief, ch. m., 7 years, 15.2 hands. Second prize, $75, won by Mrs. G. A. Joslyn's Bay Chief, b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands. Third prize, $35, won by F. W. Lockwood's Edna Potts, blk. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands. Very highly commended, won by George A. Joslyn's Maynie Bond, b. m., 7 years, 15.1 hands.

Class 70.—For saddle horses, mares or geldings, 15 hands and under 15.2 hands, 4 years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds:

First prize, $150, won by George Green's Gipsy Queen, ch. m., 6 years, 15.1½ hands. Second prize, $75, won by A. J. Cassatt's Guardsman, ch. g., 3 years, 15.1½ hands. Third prize, $35, won by Joseph E. Widener's Lightfoot, b. g., 4 years, 15.0½ hands. Very highly commended, won by H. B. Nalle's Middleton, g. g., 4 years, 15.1½ hands.

Class 15.—For roadsters, pairs of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, and the best-appointed road rig; each horse to count 25 per cent.; the pair, 20 per cent.; wagon, 10 per cent.; blankets, robes, and whip, 5 per cent., and general appointments and taste 10 per cent.:

First prize, $250, won by Col. Kip's Emoleta, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, and Mambrino Belle, b. m., 6, 15.1½ hands. Second prize, $125, won by Charles M. Reed's Clara G., b. m., 4 years, 15.2 hands, and Enfin, b. m., 4, 15.2 hands. Third prize, $50, won by Col. Kip's Mona, b. m., 8 years, 15.1¼ hands, and My May, b. m., 7, 15.1½ hands. Very highly commended, won by G. G. Haven's Bonny Wilkes, b. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Eric Wilkes-Daughter of Herr's Mambrino Patchen, and Kate Cuyler, b. m., 7, 15.3 hands, by Cuyler-Kate Middleton.

Class 5.—For trotting stallions, 4 years old or over, kept for service; to be judged by

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China is ten times more populous than Japan, but the Japs have beaten their neighbors in battle after battle.

What has that to do with taking cold? Merely this: The Japanese manage to be stronger than the enemy at the points of actual contact. That is generalship.

Cold air strikes the skin, contracts the blood vessels, and drives the blood to the interior, where the organs are congested and perhaps inflamed. It is not enough to take something to "stop that cough." All the forces of the body must be aroused to expel the invader, and the earlier in the campaign this is done the more complete will be the victory.

In other words, the best weapon against a cold is a stimulant, of which Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the best example in the market. Its effect on the blood is to distribute it where it belongs and to keep the circulation brisk and normal. It is a fine appetizer and gives strong and welcome support to a system run down by work or worry, perhaps by a combination of both.

Attention is directed to the fact that Duffy's Malt is a medicinal preparation, the purity of which removes it far from common whiskey, and enables it to give benefit where ordinary whiskies would be valueless.

A cough is only a sign of a cold. To quiet it temporarily does not drive the enemy from the body. The conquest of a cold is a simple matter when one uses Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

age, pedigree, color, conformation, gait, and produce; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse:

First prize, $300, won by E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, b. s., 12 years, 15.3 hands, by Sultan-Fleetwing. Second prize, $150, won by Hilldandale Farm's Bellini, blk. s., 7, 15.3 hands, by Artillery-Merry Clay, by Harry Clay. Third prize, $75, won by Village Farm's Silvery Chimes, b. s., 5, by Chimes-Lady Almy, by Mambrino King. Very highly commended, won by J. B. Dutcher & Son's Pawnee, br. s., 5, 15.3 hands, by Stamboul-Minnehaha.

Class 57.—For tandem teams, mares or geldings or mare and gelding, 4 years old and over; to be shown before two-wheeled dog-cart or tandem cart:

First prize, $200, won by Village Farm's

MR. GRESHAM'S ENEMIES

Persistent Attacks on the Head of the State Department.

A CHARGE DISPROVED VERY EASILY

The Appropriation for Extra Counsel Fees in the Bering Sea Case Was Not Smuggled Through Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Gresham is pursued with relentless persistency by a writer for The Washington Post, who this morning managed to have printed, without previous examination or criticism, an attack upon the Secretary which proves, upon the slightest investigation, to have been unwarranted.

The writer asserts that an item to pay E. J. Phelps and James C. Carter as counsel before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration the sum of $15,000 each was slipped into the Deficiency Appropriation bill the last night of the session "unbeknown" to all except those who were directly interested. Further on, after a very much padded account of the criticism which has been made of the allowances to Major Halford and other persons attached to the Tribunal of Arbitration, the article suggests that it is not probable that Mr. Foster, Mr. Coudert, or Judge Blodgett are aware that their colleagues received a "windfall" of $15,000.

With malicious particularity and mendacity, the article also intimates that an investigation was made at the Capitol, and that the investigator found that the item was inserted in the Deficiency bill in the Senate a few moments before the adjournment, without notice from the Senate; that it was not considered by the House of Representatives at all, and that "in the confusion attending the closing hours of Congress, some skillful hand slipped it in, and it went through unnoticed."

The cue for the discovery of the motive of the article is suggested in the mention of a letter on file at the room of the Committee on Appropriations, explaining how and where the item originated. The writer for The Post neglects to give the date of the letter written by Secretary Gresham, and then gives a garbled version of it. He quotes the first and last paragraphs. In the first paragraph, Mr. Gresham says:

Mr. E. J. Phelps and Mr. James C. Carter think they have not been sufficiently compensated for their services as counsel before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, and in view of their eminent ability, the time they bestowed on the case, and the great importance of the questions involved, I agree with them.

The writer then omits the following:

For a year or more after their employment, and before their departure for Paris, in February, 1893, much of their time was occupied in studying and preparing the case, and both the Government and the agent of the United States required the almost constant attendance and assistance of those gentlemen. Mr. Phelps made eleven journeys to Washington at the special summons of the Government, to say nothing of the many to New-York. Mr. Carter made several journeys to Washington on like summons, and gave a large share of his time to the case in New-York. The hearing at Paris, for various reasons, was prolonged far beyond expectation. It was necessary for Mr. Carter to remain there a month after the hearing was concluded, and while the case was under consideration by the Tribunal, and Mr. Phelps remained in London awaiting the action of the tribunal until it was ascertained that no further oral argument of attendance of counsel would be required.

For the purpose of his attack the assailant of the Secretary of State adds the third paragraph in the letter:

Each has received $10,000, the Government paying all expenses. The appropriation made by Congress to defray the expenses of the tribunal has been practically exhausted, and I recommend that an appropriation be made to enable the department to pay each of these gentlemen $15,000 in addition to the amount they have already received.

The writer, who is so anxious to provoke criticism of Secretary Gresham, neglects to mention the important fact that this letter bears the date of June 4, 1894; that it was addressed to Mr. Cockrell, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and that it was open to the inspection of all the members of that committee for two months before the bill was taken up for consideration in the Senate.

So far from being smuggled through the Senate on the last night of the session, it appears from The Congressional Record that this amendment was made on Aug. 4, while the Congress did not adjourn until Aug. 29. In the meantime the bill had been subjected to the inspection of the House, and the amendment remained undisturbed.

The Post might have ascertained, if it had made any investigation of the report furnished to it, that a copy of the letter was also addressed to the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. The General Deficiency bill, in which this appropriation appears, was taken up by the Senate on Aug. 4, and was read in the usual manner. The amendment to enable the Secretary of State to pay E. J. Phelps and James C. Carter for their services $15,000 additional each was read and agreed to without debate. The suggestion that Mr. Foster, Mr. Coudert, and Judge Blodgett will be surprised to learn of this application was a reckless conjecture, or a deliberate falsification, for Mr. Coudert personally urged the Secretary of State to recommend the additional compensation, as he regarded it to be due to the two gentlemen who had given so much valuable time and labor to the case.

The assertion made in the same article that Mr. Foster was questioned about the matter, that he knew nothing of it, that he would not believe it to be true until he had seen an official print of the law, and that he supposed Congress had good reasons for making the appropriation, is repudiated by Mr. Foster as an absolute fabrication, as he has had no communication with anybody concerning the additional compensation granted to Messrs. Carter and Phelps.

REPUBLICANS TALK OF DISCIPLINE

Vote in Certain Election Districts Not up to the Enrollment—Various Charges of Irregularity.

The Republican County organization found a heap of trouble on hand last night. Several election districts in the First and Second Assembly Districts made such poor showings on election day that the county organization felt called on to give them a dose of "discipline."

The trouble was that the offending districts had cast a vote for the Republican candidate for Governor considerably less than the number of enrolled names. The penalty for this is dissolution of the election district organization and disbarrment from participating in primary elections and conventions until the county organization shall restore the offenders.

This matter was the first and most entertaining bit of business to come before the county organization at its meeting in Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street, last night.

James Moore and E. H. Lawrence, members of the General Committee from the First Assembly District, made a statement in writing. They said the Seventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-third Election Districts has cast a vote far inside the number of enrolled members, and they asked that the constitutional right of "discipline" be promptly enforced.

This failure to poll as large a vote for the Republican candidates as there are members of the organization might arise from any one of two or three reasons, or a combination of reasons.

The district officers and managers might have traded votes with the enemy, or voters enrolled might have failed to register, or the enrollment, made when the Milholland organization was in its glory, might have been padded. In any case, an offense had been committed.

There were two districts in the Second Assembly District which had failed to do their duty by polling for the head of the ticket a vote equal to the enrollment. They were the Twenty-fifth and Fortieth Election Districts. Joseph Levinson, who presided at "Tim" Campbell's nominating convention, called attention to these, and asked for "discipline."

There was considerable discussion as to just what steps should be taken. Several propositions were made, looking to an inspection of all the districts in the city, and a motion was made by Gen. Butterfield that in each district the members of the committee notify the Secretary of offending election districts, and that the Secretary publish the list.

George W. Wanmaker of the Eighteenth Assembly District protested that this would be unjust, because in some election districts it had been impossible for all to vote who wanted to do so. Voting booths had been too few, and delays had purposely been caused to shut out Republican votes, he said.

It was finally decided that the Secretary ascertain which election districts had fallen below the enrollment mark, that he report to the Organization Committee the districts not entitled to take part in the primaries because of this, and that the last-named committee report to the county organization at a special meeting to be called before the primaries.

A letter was read from Louis Noelke of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, complaining that illegal methods were resorted to in placing names on the Republican rolls. The enrolling officers, he said, sent out postal cards to men whom they desired, and the recipients went around to their houses in the evening and placed their names on the roll. This was putting the control of the organization into the hands of a clique, he said.

"On behalf of the Twenty-sixth District," said Leroy B. Crane, "I want to say that statement is false."

The letter was referred to the Committee on Organization.

A call was read and adopted for primaries to be held on the evening of Dec. 11, to choose election district officers and delegates to the Assembly District Conventions. These will elect members of the county organization. They will be held Dec. 18.

John Sabine Smith withdrew his proposed amendment to the constitution, increasing the membership, because the increased vote at the recent election would give naturally the increase he desired under the present apportionment.

T. K. Tuthill, E. J. Williams, and others asked an investigation into the behavior of some enrolled Republicans in the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District. They charged that names had been secretly added to the rolls, and that many enrolled members had openly worked for Tammany on election day, some even putting on Tammany badges. This matter went to the Committee on Organization.

Run Down by a Cable Car.

Two men were run down by the Third Avenue cable car yesterday morning about 2 o'clock at Twenty-eighth Street. They were both intoxicated, and after staggering partially across Third Avenue they stopped in the shadow of an elevated railroad pillar. Just as a car came along they determined to cross the street and staggered in front of the car. Both men were knocked down. An ambulance was summoned and they were taken to Bellevue Hospital. One of them, whose identity is unknown, will probably die. The other man, Charles J. Carrigy, who says he has no home, was cut about the head.

Deputy Marshal Van Buskirk Resigns.

Deputy United States Marshal John Van Buskirk, who has been in office for four years, resigned yesterday, and United States Marshal McCarty appointed in his place William S. Lawler of 446 Eighth Avenue. Seven and a half months' pay, at $50 a month, Van Buskirk claims is due him. The deputies in office have been for months expecting a decision by the Washington authorities in their favor on a claim for wages due. The Controller of the Currency has refused to pay wages of deputies, except when the United States courts are in session, and the men appealed.

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WHAT THE TROUBLE WAS IN TEXAS

Representative Bailey Says that There Was a Large Number of Stay-at-Home Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Representative Joseph Bailey of the Fifth Texas District arrived in this city to-day. Mr. Bailey said that, while his majority was only a little more than one-half of what it was two years ago, the decrease was due in a large measure to the fact that Democrats remained away from the polls. The Populists, it was true, increased their vote, but the increase came mainly from the Republicans.

"The Republican candidate for Congress in my district," said he, "did not receive more than one-fourth as many votes this year as were cast for the candidate of his party two years ago, and, except a few Republican business men, who voted for me, the other three-fourths voted with the Populists.

"I have not examined closely the returns from any of the counties in my district, except my home county, but I find that there the Populist and Republican nominees this year have less than fifty votes more than the Populist and Republican nominees had two years ago, and yet my majority will be something like 450 less than it was then. This reduction is attributable to Democratic absenteeism from the polls.

"The Democratic absentees can be divided into three classes. The first class was composed of men who were busy and, knowing that their votes were not necessary, continued at their work. The second class was composed of the extreme advocates of a gold standard, who were dissatisfied with the positions of both the Democratic nominee for Governor and myself on the financial question. The third class, which was larger than both of the others, was composed of men who have no sympathy with the dangerous vagaries of Populism, but who are intensely dissatisfied with the President's attitude toward silver, and, as our State platform had unqualifiedly indorsed Mr. Cleveland's Administration as eminently wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike, they emphasized their resentment against that indorsement by refusing to go to the polls."

Mr. Bailey added that, although he had not received the full returns of the State, the conditions prevailing in all the Congressional districts were in a large measure similar to those existing in his district.

A DESCENDANT OF PRESIDENT TYLER

The Woman Who Was Accidentally Killed by Asphyxiation in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Mary S. Fairbanks, a real estate agent, who was found dead in her office at 10 State Street, is now believed by the police to be a woman of excellent connections and a descendant of a renowned family. Police Captain Donovan received a letter this morning from a friend of the woman, which states that her maiden name was Tyler, and that she is a descendant of President Tyler. She has a brother, Henry Clay Tyler, who lives in Worcester, and a married sister who lives in Swansea.

The story of her life is said to be a romantic one, and after the death of her husband she supported herself by selling books, and then by acting as a real estate agent. The cause of her death was accidental asphyxiation by gas escaping from a gas stove.

Anti-Majority Brooklynites.

Those people of Brooklyn who are opposed to consolidation, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the voters want it, have organized the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, whose main object is to fight the Greater New-York scheme. They will form a permanent organization next Wednesday night at the Brooklyn Art Rooms, on Montague Street.

A. A. Low, brother of ex-Mayor Seth Low, is in favor of the anti-consolidation movement. Speaking yesterday of the movement to oppose the wishes of the people, Mr. Low said: "I am opposed to consolidation in every form; first, because, when a population of 1,000,000 has been reached it is a great mistake to part with the management of our own affairs and to put it into the hands of anybody else."

A local paper that favors consolidation speaks of this organization as "The Loyal Back Numbers."

Falls Four Stories and Lives.

Jacob Dumfelser, eighteen years old, who runs the elevator for the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, at 132 William Street, accidentally fell from the fourth floor into the basement about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was picked up conscious, with no bones broken. He was taken to the House of Relief, on Hudson Street, and Dr. Cutter says he thinks the lad will recover.

Mrs. Kirkland Wins the Bicycle Case.

Mrs. Jessie B. Kirkland and Sidney B. Bowman told their stories about the celebrated bicycle to the Grand Jury yesterday. The case was dismissed. Mrs. Kirkland retains the bicycle, and Princess Hatzfeldt has been supplied with another.

IN DEFENSE OF CARLISLE

His Friends Anxious to Set Him Right with the Country.

IN FAVOR OF BONDS ALL THE TIME

Only Differed with the President in That He Wanted to Wait a While—Yielded When He Had To.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The assurance of the President to the country that the Secretary of the Treasury has been all along in perfect agreement with him on the proposition to issue bonds, has proved entirely satisfactory to those persons who have insisted that the Secretary would agree with the President, or at all events would be unable to prevent him from carrying into effect his determination that an issue of bonds was necessary, and that it must be made. The reports of denials made by the Secretary have come from other sources than The New-York Times, for its representatives sought for neither denial nor affirmation by the Secretary. There was therefore no reason for that newspaper to feel resentful toward the Secretary because he was quoted as denying its report, which appears to have been reasonably accurate as to the fact and the times referred to when they would be accomplished.

Some of the zealous friends of Mr. Carlisle have not expected the statement of the President. The Secretary may not have been responsible for the fact that some of his admirers obtained the impression from him that the report of a bond issue ought to be denied, but it would appear that they got the impression, and that they also were impressed with the belief that there was a lack of harmony between the President and the Secretary. There really ought to have been no reason why the Secretary should deceive or mislead his friends. But some of them were not misled—take The St. Louis Republic, for instance. There was quoted in The New-York Times of to-day a dispatch from this city to the St. Louis paper, in which it was stated that there had been differences of opinion between the President and the Secretary as to the wisdom and necessity of issuing bonds, that the Secretary was opposed to the issue, and that the reason for opposing it had been urged by him with great pertinacity.

Did Mr. Carlisle say that, or did some one else say it for him without authority? The writer of the dispatch, who enjoys an intimate acquaintance with the Secretary, would resent with some heat the suggestion that he had been hoodwinked by the Secretary or by some one of his assistants on his behalf. On the 13th, the day the call for proposals was issued by Secretary Carlisle, the correspondent of The St. Louis Republic wrote:

The question of issuing bonds is settled, notwithstanding the frequent attempts at denial and prevarication during the past few days.

A denial is here referred to plainly enough. The only "denials and prevarications" that have caused any complaint here have been those attributed to the Secretary. But the correspondent throws some light on the history of the bond call. It may not be authorized by Mr. Carlisle, but it is from the point of view of Mr. Carlisle, rather than that of the President. If Mr. Carlisle could have anticipated the appearance of the statement made by the President he certainly would not have approved the publication of this paragraph:

The President forced the bond issue, and had only the Eastern members of his Cabinet to support him. The Secretary of the Treasury and a majority of the Cabinet were opposed to issuing bonds at this time. But the President is boss of his own Administration, and he had his own way. The contention of some newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury knew nothing about the bond issue until the newspapers sprung it on him is, of course, silly. The Secretary of the Treasury knew the President's mind regarding the bond issue just as well as the President himself did.

If the correspondent of The Republic was correctly informed, there was confusion in the mind of the Secretary when he told him in one breath that the bond issue was both retarded and hurried. He says:

"It is probable that the bonds would have been issued by now, only the President had consideration enough for his party friends in the West and South not to announce his determination before the election. Perhaps, if he had had any idea of how the election would result, he would not have waited so long. It is the expectation here, an expectation that is shared by a majority of the Cabinet, that Congress will be angry, especially the Democrats, at the action of the Administration in issuing bonds without first seeking the approval of Congress. It is scarcely denied, in fact, that the advertisement for a bond issue was hurried in order that the matter might be disposed of before Congress met."

It would seem as if the champion of Mr. Carlisle in The Republic would have "a bone to pick with the Secretary," in view of the assurance given by the President of the agreement of the two on all financial propositions that have been considered in the Cabinet. The correspondent, after alluding to the reports of dissensions in the Cabinet, says:

"The President is perhaps closer with Mr. Carlisle and confers more with him than with any member of his Cabinet. They differ frequently, and their differences are no doubt sharp, but a dissolution of their present partnership has never seriously entered the mind of either. Secretary Carlisle takes the Western and Southern view of public questions, as a general rule, the President takes the New-York and Eastern views, especially on all matters relating to finance. They have it out, no doubt vigorously, over the council table, but their disagreements go no further than that. The Secretary is not opposed to issuing bonds when necessary. He did not believe it was necessary to issue bonds at this time, and was in favor of consulting Congress, at any rate, before doing so."

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NIAGARA COMMISSIONERS EXCITED

The Struggle Between Official Interference and Modern Progress.

The refusal of the recent Constitutional Convention to take any action looking to a curtailment or abrogation of the powers of the six companies which are now tapping the Niagara River to the possible injury of the Falls has somewhat nettled the Commissioners of the State Reservation. They have appealed to Secretary of State Gresham to enter into an international agreement with the Canadians to secure the object in view.

A meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday at noon at the office of President Andrew H. Green, 214 Broadway. There were present R. L. Fryer of Buffalo, William Hamilton of Caledonia, and John M. Bowers of New York. The Treasurer's report showed that the Commissioners had received from the State since May 19, $12,500 for maintenance of the reservation and $22,028 for permanent improvements. The total receipts for privileges during the same period were $41,000.

When the question of the spoliation of Niagara was reached, President Green said it was the function of the Commissioners to exhaust every effort to prevent it. He had written to Secretary of State Gresham and to the Canadian Minister of State, the latter of whom had replied in a most friendly spirit promising co-operation.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that, since the Constitutional Convention had refused to consider the protection of the Falls, every effort should be made to have the Federal Government unite with Canada against the grasping corporations which would divert the water and ruin one of the most magnificent spectacles in the world.

An adjournment was taken to meet at the Capitol at Albany early in January.

ALDRIDGE THINKS PLATT IS FOR HIM

His Friends Think the "Boss" Will Give Him the Office He Wants.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 15.—Mayor George W. Aldridge of this city is working hard to secure the appointment to the post of Superintendent of Public Works. He says Platt is for him. A prominent Republican from this city has just been to New-York to see Platt, and he reports the "boss" as saying that he is really in earnest in his intention to "give" the place to Mayor Aldridge.

It is said that Platt promised Aldridge the appointment at the last Republican State Convention to placate him after his defeat for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and it is on this assurance mainly that Aldridge is working.

Edwin Radford Claims the Reward.

Edwin Radford of 85 Sullivan Street has put in a claim on the Committee of Seventy for the reward of $500 they offered for the first person furnishing information that would lead to the conviction of any one registering illegally. Radford went before the Grand Jury and gave evidence which resulted in the indictment of John Rice, who has pleaded guilty to registering falsely from 96 Sullivan Street.

An Immense Tobacco Factory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—Ground has been purchased and plans perfected for the erection in the southwestern suburbs of this city of the largest tobacco factory in the world, for the use of Liggett & Myers, the largest Western manufacturers. The buildings will cover twenty acres and will cost $1,000,000. The plant will give employment to 3,000 workmen.

Close of the Baptist Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The Baptist Congress came to a close this afternoon with the reading of a couple of papers on a purely evangelical subject: "Christ, the Liberator," "Christ, the Unifier." The readers of the papers were the Rev. Grennell, D. D., of this city, and the Rev. C. J. Baldwin, D. D., of Granville, Ohio.

A Place for Mr. Cummings.

Amos J. Cummings is being talked of as a candidate for one of the Commissionerships of the Board of Electrical Control.

NOT QUITE DEFENSELESS

This Country in Position to Bring Germany to Terms.

EASY TO EXCLUDE GERMAN GOODS

The President Has Power to Retaliate for the Discrimination Against American Meat Products.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It will surprise a great many persons if Germany's present discrimination against American meat products is not followed by retaliation on the part of the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture already has directed attention to the statute under which both Germany and France might be subjected to much annoyance and expense should it be decided to enforce it. A law was enacted in August, 1890, providing for the inspection by the Department of Agriculture of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation to determine whether it was fit for human food, whenever the Government of any foreign country insisted that such meats should be so inspected before being admitted into such country. This law was passed to meet the objections of Germany and France relating to American meat products. Those who framed it concluded that it would be well to afford this country opportunity to retaliate, and, therefore, Sections 4 and 5 were made to read as follows:

Section 4.—That whenever the President is satisfied that there is good reason to believe that any importation is being made, or is about to be made, into the United States from any foreign country of any article used for human food or drink that is adulterated to an extent dangerous to the health or welfare of the people of the United States, or any of them, he may issue his proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary to prevent such importation; and during such period it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from the countries designated in the proclamation of the President any of the articles the importation of which is so suspended.

Sec. 5.—That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign State against the importation for sale in, such foreign State of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign State so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States, and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as in his opinion the public interest may require.

The recent action of Germany in prohibiting the importation of American cattle, on the ground that Texas fever had been discovered in cargoes brought from the United States, is regarded by the cattle shippers of this country simply as a pretext to "get even" with this country for imposing in the tariff law the one-tenth of a cent differential on German sugar. This has been denied, not only in Germany, but by the German representatives in this country, but the fact that no trace of Texas fever has been discovered by the Department of Agriculture, which inspects all the cattle shipped to Germany, is generally accepted as an indication that the Germans are animated chiefly by a desire to secure the abolition of the obnoxious sugar differential. Should it be decided to retaliate upon Germany on the lines suggested by the sections of the law of 1890, already quoted, it is believed that the present movement directed against American cattle would soon come to an end.

So far this year, still wines have been imported into the United States from Germany to the value of over $1,100,000, while German champagnes imported foot up nearly $25,000.

In malt liquors, the value of this year's importations is in excess of $281,000. If the United States Government should assume that these products were adulterated to an objectionable extent, the German exporters of wines and malt liquors might find their trade with this country seriously hampered.

Likewise France, which requires a rigid inspection here of meats destined for consumption by the French people and in many ways sets the seal of its disapproval upon this particular trade, might be taught a practical lesson in retaliation which it would not relish if French liquors imported into the United States should be subjected to chemical analysis, as they might be under the law of 1890.

So far this year nearly $7,000,000 worth of wines have been imported from France. Some alarm would be caused in France if the President of the United States should decide to enforce Cection 4 of the law of 1890. It is well known to officers of this Government that the French would be willing to recede from their demand for the inspection of American meats if the duty on wines should be lowered. Their requirement of this meat inspection is assumed to be due to a desire to influence this country's action in regard to French wines.

The attention of the President has lately been directed to the attitude of both France and Germany. It is probable that he is reserving an answer to those who suggest retaliation to embody it in his annual message. It is amusing, in view of Germany's present proscription of American cattle, to know that thus far in 1894 Great Britain has imported live cattle from the United States to the value of nearly $2,500,000, while the cattle importations of all other countries, Germany included, amount to only a trifle over $36,000. Germany in 1893 imported from the United States just $80 worth of dressed meats.

One who understands these facts does not need to be told that Germany's professed fear of Texas fever has little to do with her prohibition of American cattle. Although Secretary of Agriculture Morton has decided views on the subject of retaliation, he does not care to discuss them just now, preferring to wait until the President shall have time to examine the matter in all its bearings.

BROWN WAS BOUND, GAGGED, AND ROBBED

Supposed Members of the "Rat" Gang Committed the Crime.

Four men attacked John Brown of 45 West Twentieth Street soon after midnight last night in Seventeenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, bound and gagged him, and robbed him of everything of value they could find.

Brown was on his way home, and noticed these men at Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue. He did not like their appearance, and retraced his steps to avoid them. They followed him. He quickened his pace; they quickened theirs; he started into a run, and so did they. They overtook him near an alleyway at 229 West Seventeenth Street.

One of the men struck Brown in the face and knocked him down. They tied his feet together and his hands behind his back. Then they stuffed a rag into his mouth. After stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $150, a diamond stud, a gold scarf-pin, a gold collar button, and other articles, amounting in all to about $450 in value, they dragged him into the alley and left him.

Brown succeeded in loosening his feet. He went into the street where a passer-by untied his hands and took the gag from his mouth.

At the West Twentieth Street Station Policeman Brooks was detailed to go with Brown and hunt for the highwaymen. At Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street they saw two men, one of whom Brown identified as one of his assailants. He was Joseph Ray of 81 Amsterdam Avenue. His companion was William Carney of 410 West Sixteenth Street.

Brooks arrested them both, and they were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court later in the morning. Brown appeared to testify against them. He was battered and bruised and looked as if he had been brutally handled. The prisoners protested their innocence, but they were both held to await examination. Both Ray and Carney are known to the police as troublesome characters. They are supposed to belong to a gang known as the "Rat" gang, which has infested for some time the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. The members of the gang have committed a number of petty robberies, and are suspected of trying to get higher in the ranks of criminals.

CASE PUZZLING TO THE PHYSICIANS

A Woman Who Can Scarcely Move Without Breaking Her Bones.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 15.—Sarah Scott, aged thirty-six, living at Oak Grove Village, is attracting the attention of every physician in this vicinity. In 1893, while on her way to the Massachusetts General Hospital, she broke her thigh while alighting from a car, and her leg was amputated. While turning in bed at the hospital her other leg was broken. After it had healed she was removed to her home.

Two weeks ago, while chewing she broke her jawbone, and last night, while attempting to put her hand behind her she broke the bones of her arm. Dr. Skidder, one of the physicians who had charge of her at the hospital, and who is in charge of her now, pronounces her case the most peculiar he has ever seen, and says she is suffering from osteomalacia.

Bad Leak on the Bark Vera.

The Norwegian bark Vera, bound from Pensacola for Bilboa, Spain, with a cargo of lumber, put into this port yesterday on acount of a leak which had been sprung in a gale off the Florida coast.

By aid of the pump the leak was kept under control, and Capt. Hoagland put into Tybee for repairs. Finding it impossible to have the necessary work done there, he decided to bear up for this port. The vessel was leaking like a sieve when she reached harbor yesterday, and it was as much as the crew could do to keep the water below the safety limit.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15. Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. 11:00 A. M.—Readings by Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies and Other Novelties.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Lottie Collins's Troubadours.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—9:00 A. M.—Horse Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—2:00—Public Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society of New-York.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
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Long Island City Democrats' Revenge.
Officers Accused of Manslaughter.
Ex-President McCosh Near Death.

2 Art in Dress at the Horse Show.

3 False Charges Against Mr. Gresham.
Mr. Carlisle's Apologists.
How to Bring Germany to Terms.

6 Reported Repulse of the Japanese.
Brazil's New President Inaugurated.
The Raid of Brigands on Tortoli.
Ives Still Leads Schaefer.

8 Great Cycling for Thanksgiving Week.
Wheelmen's Bowling Tourney Begun.
Harvard Shuts Out Brown at Football.

7 Cheap Restaurants to be Reopened.
E. S. Crawford as a Patriot.
Millions Involved in a Patent Suit.
Forest Fires Near Colorado Towns.
Ran Away After the Wedding.

8 New-York Jewelers' Annual Dinner.
Teachers' College Dedicated.
Women Threaten a Boycott.
Big Auction Sale of Hard Woods.

9 A Year's Work in the Postal Service.
New Laws the City Needs.
May Extend City Officers' Terms.
Starving Cloakmakers Are Firm.
McKane's Trick with a Safe.

11 The Commercial World.

12 Lower Trend in Financial Stocks.

13 Thoughts of a Radical.
How Candidates Spent Money.
Benefit for Manager Russell.
News of Foreign Navies.

14 Bernhardt's Acting as Gismonda.
The Manning Family's Skeleton.
Finish Fight in a Brooklyn Barn.
Looking for Germs in Oysters.
One Vote for Mr. Vanderbilt.

15 News of the Railroads.
The Real Estate Field.

16 Modern Ships for War Service.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	85	37	3.30 P. M.	85	49
6 A. M.	82	37	6 P. M.	82	48
9 A. M.	82	38	9 P. M.	29	45
12 M.	36	40	12 P. M.	26	45

Average temperature yesterday.....42⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....43
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Southwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1894.

THE CURRENCY DANGER.

The call for a loan of $50,000,000 would have very little importance if it were not necessary to restore the gold reserve. In fact, but for the need of meeting any possible demand for redemption purposes there would be plenty of money in the Treasury, and the business of the country would go on without the slightest reference to it. The gold reserve of a hundred millions to which the public mind is attached must be restored and maintained, not merely that the Treasury shall be able to meet all demands, but shall be known to be able to meet them. That is all there is of it. Every other consideration is subordinate, irrelevant, or trivial. But we urge our readers to note that the need now provided for is, under our present system, continuous. The reserve, after it is restored, must be maintained. So long as things run smoothly that will not be difficult. But the gold cannot be kept in the Treasury by any possible method if note holders need it or wish it. We have some $800,000,000 outstanding in Government paper, every dollar of which must be kept at par in gold, and that means that every dollar of Government obligation must be paid, if demanded, in gold.

So long as this large demand debt is out it is the plain duty of the Government to provide the gold necessary to meet any requirement. But why should the debt remain outstanding, why should the burden be perpetuated, why should the notes, once paid, again be issued, to be paid over and over, whether it is easy or hard to pay them? The reason is simple, and under our system of representative government it is imperative. It is that public opinion, as expressed in the elections of the past eighteen years, demands a large amount of currency. Partly from ignorance and haste and partly from the cowardice of those who have known better, this currency has been supplied in the form of Government paper. It is dangerous, and to guard against the danger involved in it is costly and difficult. But what shall be done with it? It cannot be destroyed or abandoned unless some other currency equally desirable, safe, and uniformly accepted is substituted for it. Is such substitution practicable, and can public opinion be made to see that it is practicable? We believe that both questions may fairly and honestly be answered, Yes. And we are profoundly grateful to Mr. Cleveland that he has determined to attempt to answer both questions in that way in his approaching message to Congress.

The proper substitute for Government currency is a well-guarded bank-note currency. The best plan so far submitted for this is what is known as the Baltimore plan. In its essential features it possesses absolutely all the advantages of Government paper, avoids all its risks, and offers benefits peculiar to itself. Briefly, that plan provides for the issue of bank notes to the amount of 75 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the banks, to be guaranteed by the Government, and the Government to be secured by a fund raised by taxation and by a first lien on all assets of the banks. A check on over-issue is an added heavy tax on the notes beyond 50 per cent. and up to 75 per cent. of the capital. What possible security or advantage does Government paper have that would not be had by these notes? They would be safe, for the Government guarantees them. Their volume would be ample, for the maximum limit is high. They would be uniformly current in all parts of the country, as national bank notes or greenbacks now are and for the same reasons. And beyond these advantages are others that no Government paper can have. In the first place, expansion would be easy and certain whenever needed, because it would be profitable. Contraction, when the need ceased, would follow of itself, because that would then be to the interest of the issuers. Above all—and this is the most important fact of all—the safety of the currency would not depend on the Treasury or on any action of Congress or the Executive or on political action of any kind. The most dangerous and most costly element in the transaction of business in the United States would be done away with, and every man, from the smallest retailer to the most extensive dealer, from the savings bank depositor to the greatest capitalist, could make his calculations without fear that they would be upset by forces he can neither control nor estimate. Such a change would be a beneficent revolution, and all sensible and honest men should do their utmost to aid in bringing it about.

A CONTEST YET TO COME.

While the Committee of Seventy is preparing to frame measures to be presented to the Legislature, with a view to giving effect to its "platform," Republican politicians are figuring up the spoils that may be divided when Strong becomes Mayor and has the power of distribution.

Mr. Strong stood squarely on the Committee of Seventy's platform, and repeatedly pledged himself to carry out the principle of non-partisanship in municipal government. His sincerity is not questioned, and he will doubtless try to keep his promise, but he will need support. He will have to depend for it upon the "citizens," represented by the Seventy, and not upon his party.

Before he can do much, power will have to be given by a change in the laws, and politicians are potent in the matter of law-changing. The Republicans will probably be willing enough to increase the Mayor's powers, provided they understand that he is their Mayor and will use the powers to suit them. Otherwise they may make trouble about it.

Whether the municipal administration is to be non-partisan will not be determined by measures giving the Mayor power of removal and appointment, but by his manner of using that power. The legislation should be properly framed, but it should also be accomplished without any bargains, or any departure by the incoming Mayor from the principle which has been laid down for him and which he has accepted.

We wish to give Mr. Strong credit for the desire and the purpose of adhering to his pledges, and we do not doubt that he will do so if effectively supported, but we do not expect to see the Committee of Seventy's plans and policy carried out without a contest at Albany and a contest at the City Hall. The committee should prepare for a vigilant, energetic, and sustained campaign of reform, relying upon public sentiment for support.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Prudente de Moraes took his seat yesterday as President of the Republic of Brazil, the third President in succession, but the first elected by the vote of the people. He is a civilian, trained in the law, which he practiced with great success; a Republican of such firm convictions that even under the empire, in private and in public life, he made open profession of his views. He is a man of peace and wisdom. He can get along with men, even with men who are not easy to handle. He is far-seeing, courageous, of a constructive mind, yet conservative, and of pure character. Under his administration of her affairs Brazil ought to see the beginning of an era of domestic tranquillity, growing commerce, and wealth.

The feeling of the people of the United States toward Brazil is something more than the natural sympathy between republics. Brazil is interesting to us because by her area and population and her political promise she is surely destined to hold in the southern half of the new world the dominant position which we have long held in North America. But our interest in her has undoubtedly been very much deepened by her late successful struggle with a formidable rebellion, a struggle in which the sympathy and the support of our Government and the presence of our fleet were of the greatest assistance to her. Brazil's warm and ready gratitude for our aid, too, has deepened our affection for our South American sister. Her celebration of our own Fourth of July in compliment to us, and her honors to Admiral Benham, whose prompt and determined action in smashing the blockade of the harbor of Rio made European interference impossible, baffled the rebel chiefs, and really put a limit to the rebellion, have been noted with pleasure in this country as graceful acknowledgments of Brazil's debt to us.

It is interesting to compare the present status of the Brazilian Republic with our own condition at the time Thomas Jefferson was elected as the third President of the United States in 1800. We had then a population of 5,294,390, an increase of a little over one and a quarter millions, or 35 per cent., over the population of 1790. Brazil's population in 1888 was 14,002,335, an increase of about 25 per cent. in the decade. The census of 1872, which was not a very trustworthy enumeration, put the population at 9,930,478, of which 3,787,289 were whites, the rest being negroes, Indians, and people of mixed blood. The official estimate of 1888 does not give racial divisions. We judge it to be probable, however, that the white population of Brazil is at present rather greater than our own white population in the year 1800. In the year 1800 our Union consisted of but twenty States, having a total area very much less than that of Brazil at the present time. We have now an area of 3,602,090 square miles, against Brazil's 3,209,878. The following statistics from the latest authoritative sources show Brazil's position in the South American Continent to be one of even greater dominance than our own north of the tropics, for it must be remembered that the Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,315,647 square miles:

AREAS IN SQUARE MILES.

Brazil	3,209,878
Argentina	1,125,086
Bolivia	567,360
Colombia	504,773
Chile	293,970
Ecuador	120,000
Paraguay	98,000
Peru	463,747
Uruguay	72,110
Venezuela	593,943

It will thus be seen that Brazil occupies nearly one-half of the whole continent of South America.

It respects population also she holds a similar position. The census work of the South American republics is not very satisfactory. The following table gives the result of the latest enumerations or official estimates:

POPULATION.

Brazil, (1888)	14,002,335
Argentina, (1887)	4,086,402
Bolivia, (1888)	1,192,162
Chile, (1892)	2,867,375
Colombia, (1881)	3,878,600
Ecuador	1,271,861
Peru, (1876)	2,621,844
Uruguay, (1892)	728,447
Venezuela, (1891)	2,323,527

Trustworthy estimates are lacking for Paraguay, but it will be seen that, leaving out the Guianas and Paraguay, the population of Brazil constitutes nearly half of that of all of South America.

In commerce Brazil has a pushing rival in Argentina. Her relative commercial position among the Spanish-American republics may be seen by a glance at the following table:

COMMERCE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

	Imports.	Exports.
Brazil, (1890)	$130,050,000	$158,911,000
Argentina, (1890)	142,300,000	104,528,000
Bolivia	6,000,000	9,000,000
Chile, (1890)	52,275,000	52,200,000
Colombia, (1890)	12,854,180	17,583,170
Ecuador, (1890)	10,061,352	9,761,634
Peru, (1891)	14,763,241	11,616,716
Uruguay, (1890)	32,364,627	29,085,519
Venezuela, (1890)	16,722,882	20,183,468

The trade of Brazil has increased very steadily since the establishment of the republic, notwithstanding her political disturbances. There has been a marked increase in the commerce of almost every port, and the financial condition of nearly all the States has been greatly improved. Most of them now show an annual surplus instead of the deficits which were the rule under the empire. The credit of the republic abroad has never been shaken by any failure to meet its financial obligations, when due and in the stipulated manner. The rate of interest on its foreign debt varies from 4 to 4½ per cent., redemption being provided for by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. Commercially, Brazil is undoubtedly a country of very great promise. The variety and extent of her natural products constitute a vast and certain source of wealth. A significant example of the conditions which favor her in the world's markets is at present to be noted in the fact that, while twelve years ago it took two bags of coffee to buy one barrel of flour, to-day half a bag of ordinary coffee will buy a barrel of flour.

It cannot yet be assumed that Brazil is to have an untroubled future, though it is encouraging to note that the predictions of the enemies of the republic at home and abroad are with great regularity failing of fulfillment. It was declared last March that President Peixoto would not permit an orderly election. When the popular vote had made de Moraes President-elect it was declared that Peixoto would never allow him to take his seat. Even recently the croakers have predicted that Peixoto would set himself up as a dictator and continue in power. The accession to the Presidency of so able and safe a man as de Moraes gives every guarantee of domestic tranquillity that the central Government can give. The guarantees needed to make the assurance complete must come from the character and behavior of the people themselves. It is not to be denied that some circumstances of the late rebellion raised doubts as to the patriotism of the Brazilian people. Public sentiment seemed to be too much divided. There was not that hearty and self-sacrificing support of Peixoto that the national peril demanded and should have inspired, but this constitutes no certain augury of political disaster. We have boasted unceasingly of the sacrifices, of the bravery and indomitable spirit of our patriot army, and of our fierce resistance to British oppression one hundred and twenty years ago. But, for the encouragement of the Brazilians, we may recall the fact that there was a pretty robust Royalist spirit in the colonies at the time our Revolution was begun. Washington complained that the conduct of the Jerseys was "most infamous; instead of aiding him, they are making their submission as fast as they can. Pennsylvania militiamen, instead of responding to the summons of the Council of Safety, exult at the approach of the enemy and over the misfortunes of their own friends. The disaffection of Pennsylvania is beyond conception. The people bring supplies to the royal army as to their own; more readily, in fact, since the royal army pays not in paper, but in cash." The spirit of the Declaration of Independence powerfully possessed the whole American people after the War of the Revolution was ended, but it did not possess them all at its beginning. Of the rebellion begun by Mello only the smoldering embers remain in the south, and it is expected that the new President's peaceful policy will speedily remove all causes of trouble. The Brazilian people love peace.

A rapid extension of her foreign trade would undoubtedly be the greatest blessing that could fall upon Brazil. The commercial spirit may not be the highest manifestation of human genius, but it is one of the most conservative. If the Brazilian people should become absorbed in trade they would have less time and less disposition for politics, and of politics they have undoubtedly had too much in the past. The new republic has a good Constitution, modeled closely on our own. She has statesmen of ability, and her people are apparently inspired with the ambition to build up a great and prosperous democracy. If those of her public men whose selfish greed of power makes them reckless of law and constitutional forms can be kept in the background, if men of the type of her new President shall continue to be acceptable to her people, the United States of Brazil will be assured of rapid advancement, great prosperity, and an honorable place among the nations of the earth.

THE FIRST "IMPROVEMENT."

The first "canal improvement" that should be made is an improvement in the administration of the canal system. One of the chief obstacles to securing appropriations for the enlargement of the canals and the improvement of the waterway, and the principal ground of such opposition as appeared to the Constitutional amendment authorizing special expenditures, has been distrust of the management, produced by past abuses.

The State Superintendent of Public Works is appointed by the Governor and goes out with the Governor appointing him, so that the opportunity for a much-needed change will come in January. In 1889 Mr. Hannan took possession of the canals to work them for politics. Mr. Shanahan was displaced because he refused to serve the machine and endeavored to do his duty as well as he could in the face of the obstacles put in his way. Mr. Hannan had no such scruples, and that was his sole qualification for the place he has held for six years.

The canal service has been filled with political heelers, many of whom have proved inefficient or corrupt. One of the complaints that have long gone unheeded is that against the petty exactions of lock tenders, who, at Lockport, Cohoes, and West Troy, have forced boatmen to pay to have their boats passed through the locks without injury. Another is that against the tapping of the canals to steal the water for private use. This has been done to such an extent as to reduce seriously the level in some places and to produce a current in other or the same places that interferes with navigation. There is no explanation of the impunity with which this has been done except corrupt collusion.

A capable and honest man should be appointed Superintendent of Public Works, and the entire service should be regenerated and "taken out of politics." If the new Governor or any of his political advisers should imagine that there was party advantage in keeping this service in politics and allowing abuses to continue, they would do well to study the effect upon the Democratic Party of Mr. Hannan's management, and of the methods generally of the machine which the people of the State have just hurled to ruin in their disgust.

A reform in the administration of the canals will be the best beginning of a policy of improvement. But it should be followed up by an enlightened and liberal treatment by the Legislature, which will have all the authority needed when the revised Constitution takes effect. The service of the canals to the State is an old story. The greater service of which they are capable is beyond question. Let us have a new start in the policy of improvement, beginning with efficient and honest management of the canals as they are.

SUB-DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

One of the things which the Municipal Consolidation Commission ought to study with great care in its deliberate process of preparing for future legislation is the possibility of subdividing municipal administration, so that matters of strictly local concern may be matters of local expense and local management.

In any municipality, however large, there are many matters of general concern affecting the community as a whole, such as relate to public docks, public parks, general improvements, sewers, water supply, policing, &c. There are others that affect the people directly in their several neighborhoods, particularly such as relate to the condition of streets, in the matter of paving, cleaning, and lighting. With the large area and diversity of existing conditions in the territory to be unified there are various things that are of strictly local concern, which can be better attended to by localized authorities.

The ward division in this city has come to have little significance except for convenience in the assessing of property for taxation. Would it not be practicable to establish a new ward system for the Greater New-York, with genuine administrative functions, and ward authorities to attend to them? There should be some way of carrying administration and its control down to the people in matters that affect them in their several neighborhoods, and are not common to neighborhoods that are widely separated.

NO MORE McKINLEYISM.

The Chicago Tribune "advises" Mr. Cleveland to "convene the new Congress, fresh from the people, on the 4th of March, and let it proceed to legislation," meaning by legislation, as it explains, the passage of another Tariff bill. Ex-Senator Warner Miller's opinions are published at length by The New-York Tribune. He asserts that when the Republican Party shall have been "restored to full power" it will pass a Tariff bill imposing a "protective" duty on wool, increasing the duties on woolen goods, and so forth.

Mr. Miller also says, however, that "what the people of this country want is permanency in tariff legislation." Surely he does not believe that the Republican Party can assure to them this "permanency" by enacting another McKinley tariff.

When the time for the assembling of the next Congress shall arrive, a very large majority of "the people of this country" will not be, in our opinion, in favor of any general revision of the tariff. Nor will they ask for a revision in the direction of higher duties in 1897, whatever may be the Republican Party's fortunes in the election of 1896. The present tariff will remain in force for some years to come, and the next general revision will reduce the duties of the law now in operation.

The suggestion that the Excise Department rather than the Police Department should be charged with the enforcement of restrictions upon the liquor traffic does not strike us favorably. The police are not kept so busy that they cannot attend to violations of law without regard to the traffic concerned. Instead of increasing the power and opportunities of the Excise Department to control the liquor business, it would be better to abolish the department altogether and simply make that business, like any other, comply with reasonable legal requirements.

It is not surprising that the Japanese press should express indignation against the efforts of Great Britain to induce the other powers to intervene for the purpose of putting a stop to the war. It is natural that Great Britain should desire such an intervention, because British interests in the East, and especially in China, are very great. They cannot be benefited by any possible outcome of the war. They may very easily be injured if the war is allowed to be "fought to a finish" and Japan to take the place of China as the leading Asiatic power. There are good reasons why Great Britain should desire to put an end to the war before the Chinese are beaten too badly, but they are not reasons why any other power should help her, least of all the United States, the interests of which, as well as its sympathies, are pretty plainly on the Japanese side. The Japanese silence in reply to our offer of mediation may indicate a Japanese belief that that offer is an indirect renewal of the British offer of intervention. Indeed, there is no reason evident to the Japanese or to the American mind why the Japanese should not make their own terms of peace with China, since it is plain that they are able to enforce them.

One of the most reassuring features of the situation that Mayor Strong will find on entering office is that the law gives him complete authority to enforce the appointment of all subordinates in the city service on their merits, ascertained by open competitive examination. Not only is this true, but he has the power, with the approval of the State Civil Service Commission—which can be counted on—to adopt the system of registration of laborers, by which partisan politics can be absolutely banished from this most important branch of the city affairs, and all honest and capable seekers for work are put on an equal footing. It was the experience of the Good Government Club speakers in the recent campaign that in the tenement-house districts their statement of the real character and working of this fair system was everywhere received with attention and with applause.

KANSAS SENATORIAL CONTEST

Plenty of Republicans Who are Willing to Serve in Martin's Place—Ingalls Not a Factor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—Having carried the State, the Republicans must now dispose of a United States Senatorship, selecting a successor to John Martin.

Among the prominent candidates for the Senatorship is Joseph W. Ady of Newton. He was the caucus nominee of the Republicans at the time Martin was elected two years ago. By the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Populist House of Representatives illegal, Ady was made to receive more legal votes on the joint ballot than Martin got. The contest for the office involved—the Senatorship for the unexpired term of the late Senator Plumb—has not yet been decided.

Major Calvin Hood of Emporia is developing into a strong candidate. He is not so much of a politician as he is a business man. He was the business partner and personal friend of Senator Plumb.

J. R. Burton of Abilene is also an aspirant. He was the Republican member from Kansas on the World's Fair Commission. He several times has represented his district in the State Legislature. He was a candidate in 1892 against Congressman John Davis, and greatly reduced his majority. He has large interests in Colorado irrigation schemes, and is reputed to have accumulated great wealth therefrom. But he has many very strong enemies in his own party, who will give him much serious trouble in this fight.

"Farmer" A. W. Smith, who as the Republican Gubernatorial candidate in 1892 reduced the majority of the opposition from 57,000 in 1890 to less than 6,000 in 1892, will be a strong candidate for the Senate. His great strength will be in his aggressiveness rather than in the number of votes he may have at the start. Chief Justice A. H. Horton of Atchison is the fourth strong man in the race. He has long presided over the Supreme Court, and is now ambitious to round out his public career with a term in the United States Senate.

Other men are ready to be brought out as dark horses if an opportunity should occur. They are State Senator Lucian Baker of Leavenworth, State Senator Solon O. Thatcher of Lawrence, and Gen. J. C. Caldwell, and that fighting parson, the Rev. Bernard Kelly, both of Topeka.

It was generally believed until to-day that ex-Senator Ingalls would be a strong factor in this contest. It was thought that he had his knife ready for Peffer's political scalplock in 1896, and that his friends would look well to the selection of some man at this time from the southern part of the State, in order not to interfere with the geographical location of Ingalls as the second Senator.

Ingalls to-day positively announces that he will never seek any office again, as he is permanently out of politics as an officeholder.

THE THEATRES.

"Der Herr Senator" Is Bright.

Another pronounced success was added to the season's record at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, and another of the big audiences that seem to have become the rule at that place of amusement under its present ambitious management made unmistakable their appreciation of the fact by almost constant laughter and extremely frequent applause.

The play was "Der Herr Senator," which the programme called a farce, but to which its authors, Franz von Schönthan and Gustav Kadelburg, might have given the name of comedy without doing any particular harm to the word. It told, lightly and with speed, but with hardly any resort to farcical impossibilities, the story of an oppressed son-in-law, who, by the help of a judicious friend, revolted against his wife's father and victoriously asserted his own right to control the domestic affairs of his own household. Incidentally, the friend won for himself the wife's younger sister, and a love affair between her brother and a governess came to a happy conclusion.

There are six carefully worked-up personages in "Der Herr Senator," and all of them were played last night with admirable skill and intelligence. Most interesting of the six, perhaps, was the young wife, Agathe, whose mental progress out of a listlessly-complacent belief in the immeasurable greatness of her father and her family to a lively and loving interest in her husband and other realities of life was shown by Anna von Romanowska with a delicacy of method and a persuasive effectiveness of expression that made her work worthy of the closest attention. Rudolf Senius again proved, as the son-in-law, the merits of his art and the reality of his humor. In the ingenue rôle, Anna Braga was, as always, a charming picture of playful youth and innocence. Max Hünseler was the Senator, minutely perfect, but not always forcing acquiescence, while Max Bira, as the helpful friend, and Frau Habelmann-Teller, as the old Senator's stately wife, in less grateful rôles, at least demonstrated that even from small opportunities something of value can be drawn.

Mr. Goff at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 15.—John W. Goff, Recorder-elect of New-York and counsel for the Lexow committee, arrived at the Hygeia Hotel, at Fort Monroe, today, where he expects to spend a few days, taking a rest during the brief recess of the committee.

EACH IS CONFIDENT OF WINNING

For the Speakership Hamilton Fish Claims 40 Pledged Votes, Mr. Malby 35, and Danforth E. Ainsworth 17.

The three candidates for Speaker of the Assembly were putting forth estimates of their strength last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that provoked no end of discussion among themselves.

Hamilton Fish claimed forty pledged votes, or thirteen less than are necessary to control the caucus. Seventeen of these he says are from New-York, eleven from Kings, five from Erie, and three from Albany.

Speaker Malby declares these claims to be ridiculous, for he has thirty-five votes pledged. Mr. Fish, in turn, laughs at these pretensions.

Danforth E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, who is regarded as a running mate for Malby, claims seventeen.

Mr. Fish declares Mr. Ainsworth will be fortunate if he can control four votes, including his own.

All of which indicates that the Speakership contest is becoming interesting.

In the meantime the election of Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira as the next Clerk of the Assembly is conceded.

MR. O'GRADY IN THE RACE TO STAY

He Says He Expects to be the Speaker of the Next Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of this city is vigorously pushing his candidacy for the Speakership of the Assembly. He has been traveling over the State in quest of votes, and it is said that he is making good progress.

He was in New-York on Monday, and in Buffalo Tuesday. He has also been visiting intermediate points.

His canvass is an open one. He says he is in the race to stay and expects to be successful. His candidacy is not looked upon this year as it was last, when it was pretty well known that Mr. Platt had selected Mr. Malby to hold that position.

Mr. O'Grady says he is not depending upon anybody's influence or dictation to get the position, but is after it on his own responsibility and by his own efforts. He evidently is working principally on the claims of this district for recognition, as Tuesday at Buffalo, in expressing himself as hopeful of getting the solid vote of Western New-York, he said:

"Erie County has Controller Roberts and Judge Haight; Syracuse has the Attorney General; Utica has the State Engineer, and Albany the Secretary of State, while Rochester has been left out in the cold."

It is true that the Thirty-first District has not been very well treated in the matter of distribution of offices of late years, and it is believed that this will figure quite largely in influencing the selection of a Speaker.

This fact is peculiarly emphasized when the list of Speakers and the counties they come from are taken into consideration. Albany had the Speakership in 1872 and New-York in 1873. Westchester has had it six times, Oswego once, Onondaga once, Ulster twice, Rensselaer once, Herkimer once, St. Lawrence twice, and Schuyler twice.

PLATT SAYS HE WON'T INTERFERE

A Rochester Man Says the ex-Senator Wrote Him to This Effect.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—If ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt's assurance over his own signature is worth anything, he will not interfere in the contest for Speaker of the Assembly.

A Rochester man, who, while not a machine leader, has been prominent in politics here, and who has had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Platt for a number of years, a few days ago wrote to him urging that if Assemblyman O'Grady were elected Speaker it would tend to purge the Republican Party of the suspicion that it had been inoculated with A. P. A. virus.

Mr. Platt was asked to keep his hands off in the Speakership contest. Yesterday a reply was received from the ex-Senator, in which he said emphatically that he was not going to interfere in the Speakership fight, and had so assured all of the candidates.

Rochester men who have visited New-York in the last few days say that there is absolutely no doubt that Mr. Platt is neutral in the Speakership contest. They base this on the way his attaches around the Republican State Committee rooms talk. They say there is no question that Malby has repeatedly begged Mr. Platt to support him, and that Platt has absolutely and emphatically refused to interfere.

FAMILY FEUD RESULTS IN BATTLE

John Johns Killed and Benjamin La Rue Mortally Wounded in An Affray Near Van Buren, Ark.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Nov. 15.—In a battle fought near here yesterday between the La Rue and Johns families, John Johns was killed and Benjamin La Rue was mortally wounded.

The Johns are heavily armed, and are pursuing the La Rues, who are on their way here to surrender.

Deputy Sheriff Boyd, who arrested Robert La Rue, was ambushed in coming toward this city. He had to retreat, but after a hard day's circuitous ride, placed his prisoner in jail.

The members of both families are farmers in good circumstances. The affray was the result of an old feud.

Mercer County Freeholders Meet.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Board of Freeholders met to-day for the first time since the surrender of the Democrats, and elected a number of new county officials to take the places of the Democrats who refused, up to this week, to vacate their berths.

Money will be borrowed in anticipation of taxes to set the machinery of the Mercer County courts in motion again, and at the next meeting of the board a new County Solicitor will be appointed.

Dinner at the Mexican Minister's.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero gave a dinner to-night, at which Mrs. Grant was the guest of honor. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Foster, Mrs. Lansing, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yu, the Argentine Minister, the Venezuelan Minister, Mrs. Sartoris and her son, Mr. Algernon Sartoris, and Mr. and Miss Thompson made up the company. The table was handsomely decorated with La France roses and yellow chrysanthemums.

Knocked Down by a Trolley.

Samuel R. Davis, sixty-seven years old, one of the best-known residents of Morrisania, was knocked down by a trolley car, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, yesterday. He was taken to his home, 563 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, suffering from internal hemorrhage.

The Cruiser Detroit at Cadiz.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The cruiser Detroit reached Cadiz yesterday. She will deliver the Spanish loan collections of Columbiana to the Secretary of the American legation and proceed to Naples in a few days.

A Priest Stricken with Paralysis.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Father Hennessy, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, was stricken with paralysis yesterday. The attack was very slight, and he will recover.

REPULSED THE JAPANESE

China Still Holds Two of Her Forts at Talien-Wan.

PORT ARTHUR HAS NOT YET FALLEN

The Garrison Determined to Offer a Vigorous Resistance—Land Forts Stronger Than the Seaward.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Tien-Tsin:

"Chinese reports emanating from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Chinese still hold two forts at Talien-Wan and have repulsed the Japanese after desperate fighting. The Japanese are said to be closing gradually around the Chinese position. At Port Arthur every preparation has been made for the Japanese attack, and the garrison is resolved to offer vigorous resistance. Part of Gen. Sung's army has retaken Kin-Chow and Mo-Tien-Ling. The Japanese were routed and pursued for miles."

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Yokohama says that the land forts at Port Arthur, comprising the defenses in the rear, are much stronger than the seaward forts, the enemy having placed in them 100 additional guns. The Japanese expect that if the Chinese make any defense of these positions the engagement will be a sanguinary one.

A dispatch from Chemulpo to a news agency says that the officials of the Corean Government whose tendencies are pro-Japanese are framing a Constitution, to be issued at the beginning of 1895.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says it is reported there that Col. Von Hanneken has been put in complete command of the Chinese Navy.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Emperor of China received the foreign Ministers to-day within the precincts of the Pekin palace.

Li Hung Chang's vicissitudes have had a noteworthy effect upon his hold on the popular mind. A caricature published in Tien-Tsin and pasted on the walls represents him on the back of a tortoise with a cannon under his right arm, sinking a Japanese cruiser. Another shows him as a fish on the point of being hooked. In one placard Li Hung Chang is called Wongpa—the lowest name of derision.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Germany has replied to the solicitations of China that the former mediate between the latter and Japan declining to intervene unless both Japan and China apply for German mediation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There seems to be a hitch in the proposed United States mediation in the Chinese-Japanese war. State Department officials remain mute on the matter, and similar silence appears to have been imposed on the Legations of the contending powers in this city. Nevertheless, it is understood that no notification has yet been received from Japan of the acceptance of the United States offer of mediation, though that proposition was cabled to Minister Dun, to be presented to the Government at Tokio, on Tuesday week, Nov. 6, nine days ago.

China, to whom, through Minister Denby, the same proposition was made on the same day, is said to have given a "reluctant assent," as it is understood, hampered by conditions which do not seem to have been complied with. Frequent interviews have been had within the last few days between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese and Japanese Ministers, but whatever may have been accomplished by these conferences it is quite clear to-day that no agreement has been arrived at which contemplates a suspension of hostilities on the part of Japan, and no such agreement appears to be immediately in prospect. There is an impression prevailing in diplomatic circles that the offer of mediation on the part of the United States may fall of its object.

The President to-day appointed Edward K. Lowry of Ohio Second Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin.

PRESIDENT MORAES INAUGURATED

The First Brazilian President Elected by a Popular Vote.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—Prudente de Moraes was installed as President of the republic to-day amid a scene of great festivity and rejoicing. It has been practically a holiday for the citizens since last Sunday.

Prudente de Moraes, who was inaugurated President of Brazil yesterday, has announced his Cabinet, as follows:

Minister of Finance—Rodriguez Alves.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Carlos Carvalho.
Minister of Industry and Public Works—Antonio Olyntho.
Minister of the Navy—Admiral Abru.
Minister of the Interior—Goricalvez Ferreira.
Minister of War—Gen. Benjamin Vasquez.

Moraes succeeds Peixoto, who, it will be remembered, was the President against whom Mello started his insurrection, which proved to be nothing more or less than an attempt to overthrow the republican form of government and re-establish the empire. The United States, by their recall of Admiral Stanton, who made the mistake of saluting the insurgent flag, and by the prompt action of Admiral Benham, showed pretty clearly which Brazilian party they were inclined to favor.

De Moraes is the first Brazilian President elected by a popular vote. This was also the act of Peixoto, who so modified the conditions imposed by the state of siege prevailing in the States that the elections for the Presidency were held literally in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. The nominations were made in a somewhat similar way to that existing during the early years of party development in this country, by a convention composed of the entire body of Senators—Senators elected not by State Legislatures, but directly by the people of each State. The result of the convention was the unanimous nomination of Moraes for the Presidency and of Pereira, a civilian of the North, for the Vice Presidency.

Moraes has been active in political life since attaining his majority. He is justly entitled to be considered one of the foremost statesmen of Brazil. He studied law in the Law College of Sao Paulo, and there practised his profession, serving one term as Governor of the State. The profits from a small coffee plantation were added to his professional gains.

In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the Imperial Parliament as a Republican. Two other Republicans sat with him in that Parliament. He was a conscientious believer in the republican form of government, occupying in Brazilian politics a position analogous to that of Mr. John Morley in English politics, though carrying his convictions to a more punctilious extreme, since he always refused to vote for the civil list, which included the appropriation for the imperial establishment. He once accomplished the probably unprecedented feat, as an Opposition measure, of defeating the Government on a measure providing for the dotation of the Princess, the Ministry being convinced and the Emperor admitting that his argument attacking the regularity of the bill was unanswerable.

After the banishment of Dom Pedro, in 1889, Moraes was elected President of the Constituent Assembly, and served during its labors in drawing up the Constitution. Elected to the Senate of the first Congress, he was chosen President of its sittings.

Moraes was nominated by the Republican Party by a caucus of the Senators, three from each State. He received a unanimous nomination, fifty-seven Senators voting for him, three Senators being absent, and the three Senators from Minas abstaining from voting on account of their loyal preference for Pena. The President's rise, step by step, to the supreme place in the republic has come through the recognition of his native ability and his civic virtues. He is of unusually gentle disposition, but a statesman of good judgment and keen insight.

THE BRIGAND RAID IN SARDINIA

The Outlaws Secured a Great Deal of Plunder in Tortoli.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Additional details of the raid on Tortoli, Sardinia, were received today. In the fight with the townsmen the brigands wounded thirty men. They held possession of the town for hours without encountering serious opposition, plundered shops and houses, and maltreated several citizens.

They did not leave the town until they had collected coins, gold, and jewels valued at 200,000 lire. They fired six volleys as they marched away, probably to intimidate all who might think of pursuing them. They carried with them their five wounded, one of whom was dying. They started on the road to Nuoro, but the commander of the troops summoned from Cagliari regarded this as a mere feint and sent his men out in all directions.

One party of soldiers found a headless body, evidently that of the brigand who was dying when the band left Tortoli. His head is supposed to have been taken to prevent identification.

In Cagliari it is said that the brigands were not professional marauders, but were residents of the Tortoli district. Five men of Tortoli have been arrested on the suspicion that they were in collusion with the band. The whole country round Tortoli is greatly excited, as more raids are feared. Troops have been ordered to Sardinia from Civita Vecchia and Leghorn.

The news of the raid has been published here as a sensation, although as yet nothing has been learned to show that the brigands had any other motive than robbery.

SWORN IN BY THE KAISER HIMSELF

Emperor William Makes an Address to the New Recruits of His Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In the Lustgarten at noon to-day the Emperor administered the oath of allegiance to the new recruits added to the Berlin, Spandau, and Charlottenburg garrisons. The ceremony took place in front of the castle, where an altar had been erected similar to that used on the recent occasion of the consecration of the colors of the new battalions. The recruits were sworn in by the Kaiser himself. After short sermons by both Protestant and Catholic clergymen, the Emperor addressed the recruits. He said:

"After you have sworn allegiance to me I greet you as my soldiers. I hope you are all good Christians, for if you are to be good soldiers you must be good Christians. You will have to guard and fight for the welfare of the Fatherland. You soldiers are to be my guards and will enjoy the advantage of serving under my own eyes. You will wear a handsome coat, and the moment you are dressed in this coat you will become something noble.

"Always remember that the colors before you must never be insulted. Obey the oath you have taken and be courageous, despising death. Not only must you defend the honor of the Fatherland abroad and keep order at home, but you must defend our holy religion, if necessary with your lives."

FOUNDERED IN THE GREAT STORM

Twenty-two Persons Drowned Off the Coast of Yorkshire.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British ship Culmore, Capt. Read, last reported at Hamburg Oct. 1, from Iquique, foundered in yesterday's gale eighty miles off Spurn Head, Yorkshire. Twenty-two persons were drowned, including the Captain and his wife. Eight of the bodies were washed ashore at Worthing this morning.

It is believed that the British steamer Zadne, last reported at Hamburg Nov. 1, from Saffi, was also lost yesterday.

Heavy floods are reported on the Island of Cyprus. A dispatch from Linasol says twenty-one persons have been drowned, and that the number of domestic animals destroyed runs far into the thousands.

As the results of the violent winds, heavy rains, and overflowing rivers, the inhabitants of some of the riverside villas at Eton and Windsor are obliged to approach the doors of their houses in boats. Upward of 1,000 persons in Bath have been rendered homeless by the overflowing of the Avon. Generally, the rainfall continues, but the gales have subsided.

FRANCE INFESTED BY SPIES

Three New Arrests Made and Others Expected to Follow Soon.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Inquiry into the case of Capt. Albert Dreyfus, who is now confined in the military prison on a charge of high treason in having sold information concerning the frontier forts to the Italian Government and otherwise betrayed the military secrets of the Government, has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which Capt. Dreyfus was connected.

Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans, named Von Cassel and Schoenbeck, and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents, revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection therewith will soon be made.

LOOKING ON THE DEAD CZAR'S FACE

Wealthy Russians Take Their Places with the Peasants.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The rain has ceased and the weather has become much cooler. A large number of royal personages have arrived to-day from different parts of Europe, and wagons loaded with their luggage are crowding into the plaza at the entrance to the Winter Palace. Lines of people of the middle class, dressed in black, mingled with gorgeously-dressed officers and fashionably-attired students, constantly poured into the Cathedral, two abreast to look upon the face of the dead Emperor. All of these chatted pleasantly together, or patiently awaited the time of renewing their slow tread whenever the lines became blocked.

Very little emotion was exhibited by the sightseers. The lines of persons on foot were kept at about a quarter of a mile in length. Carriages in lines of about half a mile in length, and in constantly-increasing numbers, arrived at a fixed distance from the cathedral, where their occupants alighted and took their places in the lines of pedestrians, to which they were assigned.

The rain spoiled some of the decorations, and, after the rainfall ceased these were replaced.

The Czar, the Princess Alix of Hesse, the Grand Dukes, the Prince of Wales, and the British and German Embassies were at the station to-day to receive the Duke of York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Czar received the Duke of York, who is an old friend, most cordially. Most of the Court's time every day is occupied with the receptions of royal visitors.

Although not officially announced, the wedding of the Czar and the Princess Alix is quite likely to take place on Nov. 23 or 24. The foreign Princes are expected to remain for the celebration. This is said to have been Alexander III.'s dying wish, but some one of the frequent and sudden changes of the Court arrangements may prevent the execution of the plan. The date of the funeral is still unknown. It is now as likely to be the 17th as the 20th.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily News correspondent in St. Petersburg says:

"More than 10,000 sick persons from the provinces have arrived, hoping to be cured of disease by kissing Alexander III.'s forehead. One old couple walked for three days from Schliesselburg to the capital. The patience of those wishing to see the body is remarkable. For instance, persons standing at the Bourse at midnight on the 13th did not reach the cathedral until 6 o'clock in the morning of the 14th."

The United Press correspondent, writing from Moscow on the 11th, confirms the report that the embalming was defective. The face was then beginning to appear bloated and the hands were swelling.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Tageblatt says that just before his death Alexander III. urged the present Czar not to keep the theatres too long in mourning. "I do not wish," he said, "to have so many become unhappy and lose their bread by my death." Nicholas II. has since given 500,000 rubles to actors and others made idle by the closing of places of amusement.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The Prince of Naples started to-day for St. Petersburg to attend Alexander III.'s funeral.

A German Socialist Sentenced.

DRESDEN, Nov. 15.—Herr Gradnauer, editor of a Socialist newspaper in this city, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for publishing an article asserting that, while serving in the capacity of a non-commissioned officer, he propagated Socialism in the army.

A French Mob Beaten Back.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A mob near Herzeele, in the Nord, tried yesterday to lynch several men who had been arrested for the brutal murder of an innkeeper. Twenty policemen were required to beat the mob back and protect the prisoners. Several men on each side were wounded.

Threatened by Waziri Warriors.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.—More than 6,000 Waziris have gathered on the frontier of Waziristan at Janikhel, and are threatening the British party sent out to fix the boundary. An attack is expected by the British.

Shattered by a Bomb Explosion.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—A bomb exploded to-day in a low tavern in Houdeng-Aimeries, Province of Hainaut. The building was shattered. No arrests have been made.

TANK ACT THAT WAS NOT REHEARSED

A Stage Hand at Koster & Bial's Took an Involuntary Public Bath.

A tank act that had not been rehearsed took place at Koster & Bial's last night. It had, however, all the thrilling elements of the most carefully-planned feats that the Finneys perform.

The Finneys are an English man and woman who do wonderful things in a tank of water five feet deep. After they had finished last night, the act drop failed to work properly and caught on the edge of the tank. A call boy was sent out to pull the curtain in place. While he tugged some one behind the scenes raised the curtain, to which the boy, intent on his task, still clung.

He was raised above the tank and let go just in time to be keeled over backward in five feet of water. He sputtered and splashed, and the audience was just beginning to wonder if the comedy would have a tragic ending when Finney rushed to the rescue. He deposited the boy on the stage to the enthusiastic cheering of the entire house.

Many of the audience, however, as they looked, wondered if the boy hadn't been seriously injured, for the water from which he was rescued was strongly tinged with red, and where he stood on the stage was a pool of what looked like blood. But those who looked closely and used their reasoning powers saw that the color came from the boy's livery, part of which was red.

Rappler—Oakley.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Miss Elizabeth Hinman Oakley was married to Francis A. Rappler of New-York this afternoon. Miss Oakley is the sister of Mrs. Theodore H. Silkman, wife of the Surrogate-elect of Westchester County, and the wedding took place at Mr. Silkman's home, 227 Palisade Avenue. The Rev. Father Denny of the Church of St. Francis Xavier in New-York officiated.

Albert Voorhis of Hackensack was the best man, and Miss Eleanor Silkman, a niece of the bride, was the maid of honor. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a white silk gown trimmed with duchess lace, and her maid of honor wore white swiss trimmed with blue ribbons.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Stone Creek, Conn., Nov. 15.—All the buildings at Norcross Brothers' quarries were destroyed by fire last night. The buildings included a four-hundred-foot shed, offices, and engine sheds. A large quantity of cut and finely carved granite was destroyed. The damages are estimated at between $8,000 and $10,000.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Fire, which, it is thought, started from an explosion of paints and oils, destroyed one of the buildings of the Wells-French Car Company's factory, at Ashland and Blue Island Avenues, this morning. The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Wakefield, R. I., Nov. 15.—Three buildings here were destroyed by fire late last night. Howard Donahue, druggist, loses $8,000 on stock. The loss on the building is about the same. The other buildings were valued at $6,000, not insured.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Chapin Block, owned by Senator Hoar, ex-Congressman Rice, and others, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $5,000, fully insured. Tenants lose about $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:55 A. M.—213 East Fifty-seventh Street; Louis Grossman; tailor; damage, $25.
3:35 A. M.—1,573 Third Avenue; Herman Lochman; saloon; damage, $25.
7:40 A. M.—119 East Tenth Street; Louise Mottler; chimney; no damage.
9:00 A. M.—119 Attorney Street; Benjamin Bejonsky; tenement; damage trifling.
10:30 A. M.—817 Fifth Avenue; Gen. Postley; dwelling; damage, $500.
11:15 A. M.—119 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Joseph Fischer; chimney; damage, $10.
2:10 P. M.—19 Bayard Street; A. Schmidt & Co.; grocery; damage, $500.
4:30 P. M.—206 Delancey Street; Gussie Leefkowitz; tenement; damage, $25.
5:50 P. M.—57 East Seventh Street; Robert McWhittier; damage, $25.
5:55 P. M.—1,692 Third Avenue; Timothy Carroll; damage, $50.
6:11 P. M.—514 West Fifteenth Street; Mogel & Chrisman; damage, $5.
10:15 P. M.—435 West Forty-fifth Street; Frederick Buscham; no damage.
10:17 P. M.—Albany Avenue, near McComb Street; John Mallin; damage, $400.

You can go to Providence and Boston on the 3 o'clock Shore Line Express train on Sundays hereafter.—Adv.

CURRENCY AND CONGRESS

Continued from First Page.

redeemable in gold, any one can demand gold for notes over the Treasury counters. Refusal to comply would be equivalent to a repudiation of a contract by the Government. There is thus no reason in law, or in practical exchange, why subscribers to the new loan might not present notes at the Treasury for gold and consume the reserve in paying for the new bond issue. The fact that advantage will not be taken of a system so defective argues for loyalty and good feeling toward the Government. It does not lessen the power of subscribers to exhaust the Government gold.

Bankers compare the currency system to a sieve. By clogging the holes gold may be held, but when the sieve is in order and well shaken very little gold will cling to it. They say it must be apparent to any understanding that gold might be exhausted with any bond issue of equal volume with the reserve, and that since drafts from abroad fall on the Treasury, the reserve must always be in danger, and bond loans must accumulate so long as the present system is maintained.

Announcement that the President finds much merit in the Baltimore plan for an elastic currency has provoked criticisms of that plan in its present form. Banking men naturally approve of the work of their convention, but they say they do not wish to insist upon a currency system based on the credit of the banks if by amendment or substitution something may be presented that will correct existing currency evils. They acknowledge that if the Baltimore plan were incorporated into law without provision for the retirement of at least part of the present issues, there might be danger of inflation. In this connection they say the plan had not been offered as a complete means of reform, but as the part which the national banks would be willing to take in a reform movement.

From all accounts the President will not lack for advice upon the subject. He had been well supplied before it was generally known that he would ask Congress to deal with it. The mails to the White House in the last day or two have been weighted with this class of literature. Everybody with a currency scheme has felt it incumbent upon him to post the President, and advisers have sprung up in all quarters.

Veterans in banking have recalled that when the bank credit system existed, before the rebellion, banks were organized by the score to fill the pockets of their organizers with notes, and that then banks, Directors, and money disappeared as if the earth had yawned and swallowed them. Advocates of the plan have sent the President proofs that it works well in Canada and Germany. Cautious financiers have warned him that a safe system in staid and conservative countries like Canada and Germany, where the banking laws are stern and offenders few, might be most unsafe in this country of speculative tendencies and easy laws.

Growing interest in the subject, while it has developed a variety of plans and notions, has also intensified the general desire for reform. Financiers and investors are unanimous here in the wish for a new system. They differ only as to the means of providing a safe and elastic currency. There is no dissent from the proposition that the Government should be relieved of the vexations that must always attend the maintenance of a gold reserve that can be fortified only by fresh Government loans.

SECRETARY CARLISLE DECLINES

Pressure of Public Business Will Keep Him Away from the Chamber of Commerce Annual Dinner.

Pressure of public business will prevent the attendance of Secretary Carlisle at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's Tuesday evening. This was the message that reached the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner yesterday. Having received an acceptance from Mr. Carlisle, Oct. 24, the committee had placed him in a prominent place in the programme of speeches. Yesterday's abrupt recall of the acceptance gave the committee a mild shock. The committee wired him asking if he could not recall his declination. To this entreaty he seemed deaf. The United Press dispatches from Washington last night sent out the news that he had declined, and the committee can read his answer in the morning newspapers.

For many years the Secretary of the Treasury has been a guest at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Carlisle himself attended last year's dinner. His predecessors had invariably esteemed it an honor to sit with the oldest commercial body in the country and to address the merchants of this community upon public affairs. The Secretary's speech on this occasion was always sent broadcast the night of its delivery, and merchants in every part of the country awaited it with keen interest.

More than once the speech has emphasized, or explained, or forecast public measures with a force impossible in official documents. Business men everywhere felt that at this dinner the Administration and commercial interests were brought into close touch. It was an event always anticipated with much pleasure and usually remembered with satisfaction. It need hardly be said that party lines disappeared in the cordiality of the welcome which the merchants at the dinner extended to their guest.

Mr. Carlisle came here last year, after his record had been garnished by a proposition to pay the Government notes in silver. Merchants greeted him as if they had forgotten all that. They welcomed him as part of an Administration which had repealed the Sherman law. He had a place at President Smith's right, and was assigned to speak to the leading toast of the evening —"Commerce demands and the honor of the country requires that the obligations of the United States shall be paid in coin current in any market of the world, and that this question shall be settled for all time and beyond controversy." His speech received marked attention, it was liberally applauded, and personally Mr. Carlisle must have felt very comfortably toward his hosts.

Last year's dinner occurred on Nov. 21, or one calendar day later than this year's. The meeting of Congress, to which the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was to be submitted, was as close then as it is now.

The Committee of Arrangements has much work to do in preparing for the dinner, and it does it carefully. It is the invariable intention to give speakers ample notice of what may be expected, and to prepare the programme of toasts after everything possible has been done to make sure that it will be carried out. Much of the printing for the coming dinner must be done again, on account of Mr. Carlisle's declination. A more serious effect of the declination is that it has come too late to enable the committee to get a substitute. An interesting and complete programme without the Secretary of the Treasury might have been prepared had Mr. Carlisle declined the invitation sent to him Oct. 22, instead of accepting it two days later.

Royal Blue Line

for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Beginning Nov. 18, trains will leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M. 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.—Adv.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Daniel W. Tallmadge.

Ex-Assemblyman Daniel W. Tallmadge, who at one time was one of the most familiar and active politicians in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home in Bensonhurst, L. I. He was fifty-two years old and was born in Saratoga County.

In early life he was a school teacher. He was at one time clerk of Plymouth Church. He was a member of the Franklin Literary Society. He was elected to the Assembly in 1878, and was a member of the Legislature of 1879, representing the Seventh and Twenty-third Wards. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated in the convention. He ran as an independent and defeated the regular Republican candidate, William H. Waring.

Mr. Tallmadge became the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education after George A. W. Stewart absconded in 1881, and he held the position until 1887, when he was defeated for re-election by one vote. He was sent to the Legislature in 1887 from the Assembly district made up of the county towns, but the following year was defeated by James Graham.

George William Sutton.

George William Sutton, senior member of the wholesale dry goods importing firm of Passavant & Co., 320 Church Street, this city, died at his Summer residence, Echo Place, New-Rochelle, N. Y., Wednesday night. He was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 1, 1832, and, after completing his education, entered the employ of Passavant & Co., through the assistance of his father, the late George D. Sutton, and his uncle, E. B. Sutton, the well-known shipping merchant, who died about a year ago.

Very shortly after he went into the employ of Passavant & Co. his ability and integrity raised him to a partnership, and eventually to the position of senior member of the firm. He was prominent in commercial circles and was for years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, but was compelled to resign from it several months ago because of ill health. He was also prominent in church circles, being at the time of his death a Trustee of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New-York City, and a Vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle.

One brother, David A. Sutton of the editorial staff of a New-York paper, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

Henry Keney.

Henry Keney, one of the wealthiest men in Hartford, Conn., died yesterday of heart failure. He was the senior member of the firm of Keney & Roberts, wholesale grocers, and was the oldest man in the wholesale grocery trade in the State.

Mr. Keney was born in Hartford, and was never married. He has been distinguished through life for his large benefactions to the Hartford Free Library, the Young Men's Christian Association, Trinity College, the Hartford Hospital, Good Will Club, the Old People's Home, the Orphan Asylum, and other beneficent institutions. He leaves an estate estimated at $1,250,000.

He was Vice President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank, and the Hartford Carpet Company. He was also a Director in many financial institutions and a Trustee of the Society for Savings and other savings banks. He had never accepted public office of any kind, but had spent a large share of his income in charitable work. He was eighty-nine years old.

Peter Cooper Tiemann.

Peter Cooper Tiemann, sixty-seven years old, died yesterday at his home, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, of heart failure. He was the oldest son of Daniel N. Tiemann, who was Mayor of New-York in 1858, and a nephew of Peter Cooper. He was born in this city Nov. 17, 1827, and for over forty years had been connected with D. F. Tiemann & Co., manufacturers of paints. He was well known for his benevolence and charities.

Mr. Tiemann was a Trustee of the Sheltering Arms, House of Rest for Consumptives, and of various other institutions, to which he contributed liberally. He was Vestryman and Treasurer, and held various other offices in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church of Manhattanville, of which he had been a member many years. He leaves a wife, two sons, and four daughters. The funeral will be private. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery at Homestead, L. I.

Peter Wolf.

Peter Wolf, one of the oldest chemical merchants of New-York, died Wednesday evening in Orange, N. J. He was born in this city in 1829. He entered the chemical house of Davis, Morrison & Co. when a boy, rose in position until he entered the firm, and finally succeeded to the business, the firm name being Davis, Wolf & Co., a house well known all over the country in the line of heavy chemicals. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son.

Obituary Notes.

—Horace Ranson Bigelow, pioneer and lawyer, died Wednesday night at his home in St. Paul, Minn., after an illness of ten days. He was seventy-five years old. He arrived in St. Paul in 1853, and had lived there ever since. He entered into politics in 1857, and was a leader in the Republican Party throughout the State. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon.

—Charles L. Hosmer, one of the wealthiest citizens in Newton, Mass., died yesterday.

—Gen. Orison Underwood, who was perhaps the oldest militia general in the United States, died yesterday in Milford, Mass. He was commissioned Brigadier General of the Massachusetts militia in 1841, was a prominent shoe manufacturer and Mason for years, and had held many political and other offices. He was ninety years old.

—Henry Nesler died at his home, 3 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. He was fifty years old. He was a veteran of the civil war, and served in Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers. He was a member of Kitching Post, G. A. R.

—Miss Alice Josephine Welles, the twenty-five-year-old daughter of Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn, died at her home, 231 Gates Avenue, yesterday. She had been ill for a year.

Gen. Miles's Transfer Ordered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Gen. Miles has received an order from the War Department assigning him to the Department of the East, and will leave Chicago Saturday. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Ruger, who is to come here from San Francisco, but, if he does not arrive before the departure of Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Martin will be in temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is at the Everett.

—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas is at the Holland.

—Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster General of Canada, is at the Brunswick.

—Congressman-elect Wallace T. Foote of Fort Henry, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky and John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse and Charles Elliot Norton and John Williams White of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Windsor.

—Senators William A. Peffer of Kansas and W. L. Berry of Arkansas and Representatives J. W. Causey of Delaware and T. M. Paschal of Texas are at the Sturtevant.

New-York and Lakewood Trains.

Beginning Nov. 19, trains will leave depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Lakewood, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, (8:40, Lakewood special,) and 4:40 P. M. The Lakewood Special will leave on Saturday next at 8:40 P. M.—Adv.

IVES STILL IN THE LEAD

He Is Over Six Hundred Points Ahead of Veteran Schaefer.

"WIZARD'S" REMARKABLY CLEVER RUN

Schaefer Cut Down the Lead of Ives by 111 Points—Fine Averages Made by Both Men Last Night.

Both Schaefer and Ives made pretty shots and good runs in their match game last night. The old-time favorite broke the record of the present contest. He got the balls together, and by a series of fine draws, rail shots, massés, and "anchor" carroms, scored 244 points in one inning. It was a pretty piece of work, and the player was warmly applauded.

Schaefer had several good innings, and scored 711 points before his opponent made the necessary 600 to finish the night's play. Ives played a steady game throughout, and looks like a sure winner. Nothing but phenomenal work on the part of the "Wizard" will save him from a defeat, as his opponent is now 607 points in the lead.

Ives started the game last night, and missed a gathering shot after tallying half a dozen points. Schaefer had the balls in good shape, but his manipulation was awkward, and several times he made bad breaks. After tallying 28 he was "kissed" while trying to make a follow, and gave way to Ives. The latter got the balls together an inch from the line on his second shot, and soon began to increase his lead.

By gentle nursing he worked the balls up the table, and missed, after making 81, on a simple follow shot. The two following innings netted Schaefer only 8, while Ives made two misses. The score at the end of the thirty-ninth inning was: Ives, 1,887; Schaefer, 1,118.

It was in the fortieth inning that Schaefer made his big run. The "Napoleon" had missed while trying to execute a double cushion shot, and left the balls in excellent shape for the other player. Schaefer, by careful work, after half a dozen caroms got a perfect "anchor" on the lower rail, and quickly made the ten allowed according to the rules. Then he sent the white to the side rail, and manoeuvred about for a few shots, when again he got the "anchor." He worked in this way, scoring 10 each time, until he had tallied 74 points.

The balls then broke badly. He was compelled to massé, and the cue ball rolled off too far to insure position play. Some grand open-table play followed, and, after tallying 101, he again managed to secure control of the ivories. He got them together on the lower right-hand rail, just out of balk, and he scored points faster than the marker could call them out.

The clicking of the balls was merry music to the ears of "Dick" Roche and a coterie of backers of the old champion. They looked up at the blackboard and were mentally calculating on the possibilities of their man cutting down the big lead of his opponent. Ives sat down and kept incessantly chewing his gum, while Schaefer, with an earnest look, kept rolling up the points. At times the balls appeared to roll in a most awkward manner, calling for care and great skill in order to gather them again. During these intervals not a sound could be heard but the clicking of the spheres and the stentorian notes of gray-haired Budd Scofield, as he called off the points.

When the old favorite made his two hundredth there was an outburst of applause, but Schaefer kept right on, without paying any attention to the plaudits. Finally, when he scored his two hundred and twenty-fourth shot, beating the best run of the present match, there was another outburst.

"Good, old Jake!" "Go it, old sport!" "Don't give up the ship!" and other words of encouragement came from all quarters of the hall.

Schaefer took a long breath, blinked his eyes, tried to force a smile, and continued his good work. With the greatest of accuracy and with the best stroke that he has shown since the match began, he rattled off carrom after carrom, to the delight of his friends. After he had run 244, the balls broke very badly, and a sharp draw from the side rail was necessary to execute a point. After leaving the cushion, the ball seemed to lose its strength, and the shot was missed by a small margin. There was a series of "Ohs!" and Schaefer, after stamping his cue on the floor, sat down.

The fat man with the red face sat behind the reporters, and, as Schaefer finished his inning, he breathed a long sigh of relief, wiped the perspiration from his forehead, and told his friend that Ives would soon make up the ground lost. The fat man seemed bent on keeping up his companion's courage, although he gave every evidence during Schaefer's successful run of losing his equilibrium.

"Here comes mamma's baby boy," he exclaimed, as Ives handled his cue. "Now, just watch him. Bless your soul, it's but a practice game for the youngster."

Ives started off at a very rapid pace. He got the balls together in the centre of the table, and by careful work ran up the score in a most rapid manner. "Fifty!" shouted the scorer, and the fat man chuckled.

"One hundred!" and the gentleman shook with delight.

"One hundred and fifty!" This was too much for the heavyweight. He broke forth in a eulogy of the smooth-faced player that would have brought a blister to the cheek of a press agent for a star actress. "He'll win in a canter," he assured his friend, and then sat back in his seat and enjoyed the game to his heart's content.

Ives made 177 on the run, and missed on a difficult cushion shot. The score at this stage was: Ives, 2,081; Schaefer, 1,378.

Schaefer, in the forty-third inning, made 149, and he followed this up with 104 in the forty-seventh. Ives, however, was not idle. He made runs of 49, 59, 118, and 58, and finished the game with a run of 10. The score is appended:

Inning.	Ives.	Total.	Schaefer.	Total.
36	49	1,806	20	1,082
37	81	1,887	28	1,110
38	..	1,887	2	1,112
39	..	1,887	6	1,118
40	17	1,904	244	1,362
41	177	2,081	16	1,378
42	49	2,130	34	1,412
43	59	2,189	140	1,561
44	118	2,307	62	1,623
45	3	2,310	45	1,668
46	22	2,332	7	1,675
47	58	2,390	104	1,779
48	..	2,390	12	1,791
49	10	2,400	2	1,793

Average for night's play—Ives, 42 6-7; Schaefer, 54 8-13. Grand average—Ives, 48 48-49; Schaefer, 36 29-49.

Best runs for night's play—Ives, 177; Schaefer, 244. Best run of match—Ives, 223; Schaefer, 244.

Referee—Mr. A. C. Anson. Marker—Mr. Budd Scofield. Time—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Ives will start the game again to-night. Play will begin at 9 P. M., so as to enable visitors to the Horse Show to witness part of the match.

Raided a Gambling Resort.

The saloon kept by Julius Schroder, at 124 Park Avenue, was raided last night. Schroder and three other men were arrested. Chips, cards, and $5 were seized.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Announces that, commencing Sunday, Nov. 18, new train will be established—"Southern Railway Express, No. 53"—leaving New-York daily at 3:20 P. M., with through sleeping-car, via Southern Railway, for Augusta, Hot Springs, St. Augustine, and Tampa, with dining-car and coaches to Washington. The present Southern Railway "Limited," No. 63, will be continued, leaving New-York at 4:20 P. M., with through sleeping-cars to New-Orleans and Memphis and dining-car, coaches, and parlor-car to Washington.—Adv.

BLOW AT THEATRICAL AGENCIES

MANAGERS OF VAUDEVILLE HOUSES FORM A COMBINATION.

Will Have Offices and an Agent in This City to Pass Upon and Hire Actors and Report Upon Shows.

Theatrical agencies throughout the country are doomed and continuous performances will flourish no longer if the members of "The Association of Vaudeville Managers of America" can do what it proposes, and what many members of that organization insist can be done.

The projectors of the association have been working quietly for some time. It was their intention to keep the existence of

GREAT CYCLING PROMISED

Much Interest Shown in the Races at Madison Square Garden.

FOREIGN RIDERS EXPECTED TO-MORROW

The New-York Times Trophy Calling Out Many Class A and B Men--Zimmerman and Wheeler Training.

With the expected arrival to-morrow of Willis B. Troy, the diplomatic promoter of cycle races, and the big string of foreign champions, interest in the international contests to be held in Madison Square Garden during Thanksgiving week will be on the increase. The enthusiasts will have a feast of speed contests during this period, for never before in the history of the sport in this country have so many famous riders entered for a week's racing.

Aside from the appearance of the noted cracks from abroad, there will be a host of amateurs and professionals of local and national repute. The great Zimmerman, of course, will be the star of the first magnitude. All the others will be his satellites.

The New-York Times Club Trophy, valued at $200, is expected to have a most salutary effect among the Class A and B riders. It will go to the organization whose members collectively score the largest number of wins of either first, second, or third prizes. The trophy will be of sterling silver, a fac simile of the first page of The New-York Times, and just the exact size. It will be set in a handsome frame of velvet and silk, and during the week of the races will be on exhibition in the lobby of the Garden.

The scene in the centre of the plate will show the finish in an exciting race in the Garden. Inscriptions, giving the name of the winning club, the tournament, and dates, will be arranged artistically about the racing scene.

Since the offering of this special prize Manager Sheehan has notified every club within a radius of 200 miles of the conditions governing it. Here is a copy of his general letter:

In connection with the International Bicycle Tournament, I beg to inform you that The New-York Times has offered a silver trophy to the value of $200, which will be awarded to the club whose members (Classes A and B) win the greatest number of prizes during the tournament. This valuable prize should certainly bring out a great number of entries, and I give you this timely notice in order that your men may have their entry blanks filled out properly, as they shall be considered to represent the club, as stated on the entry blank. Fraternally yours,

CHARLES A. SHEEHAN,
Manager Bicycle Tournament.

One of the strongest clubs in this vicinity, from a racing standpoint, is the Riverside Wheelmen, and it is understood its crack riders will make a vigorous effort to capture The Times prize. There are other clubs, however, equally as formidable as the Riversides, and a most interesting contest is thus sure to result. Several of the supposedly weak clubs, it is said, expect to be able to provide surprises for the big clubs.

Among the more prominent of the cracks expected to arrive from England to-morrow with Promoter Troy are Arthur Linton, the champion of Great Britain; Huret, the fastest rider in all France, and Charles Columbo, the peer of the Italian racing men. No doubt there are others fully as well known in the party, but nothing definite is known of the personnel of the racing string outside of those mentioned.

Germany has many fast cyclists, and it may not be surprising if the champion of the Fatherland turns up in the promoter's collection.

George H. Van Emburgh, the boy "Phenom" of Arlington, N. J., will be among the competitors in the professional races. He is a sure starter in the twenty-four-hour event, and, barring accident, he will make the best of them keep a lively pace. Otto and Walter Krouse will also be among the professional list.

Champion Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler, the Beau Brummel of the cyclists, will be in active training by Monday. For the last few days Zimmerman has been at Freehold, N. J., visiting relatives. Wheeler has been at his home in East Orange.

The officials for the week will be announced within a few days. They are being selected by Manager Sheehan from among the organizations in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and will be chosen principally for their experience in racing matters. The entire tournament will be under the auspices of the association.

PROPOSED GOOD ROADS LAW.

Bill to be Offered to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Legislatures.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 15.—Chief Consul James S. Holmes, Jr., of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen has received a copy of a good roads bill which the Highway and Improvement Committee of the Pennsylvania Division of the League of American Wheelmen want to have enacted into law at the next session of the Legislature in that State. It comes up to Mr. Holmes's conception, in most details, of a law which he says ought to be passed next year by the Legislature in New-Jersey.

The bill provides that, upon petition of a majority of the resident taxpayers in any township or borough, the Court of Quarter Sessions shall, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, grant an order making the road or roads designated in the petition "public thoroughfares" within the meaning of the act. The act then provides as follows:

The improvements to be made upon such public thoroughfares shall consist of the construction of a permanent roadbed, well arched, 16 feet wide, thoroughly underdrained, with a covering of 6 inches of hard broken stone of at least 2 inches mesh, well protected at the sides by dippings of stone wall or dashings, with sufficient causeways built of stone or earth, properly covered, to carry and divert the water from the side ditches; provided that broken stone need not be laid as a covering aforesaid in any portion of such thoroughfare where, from the nature of the soil, a firm and suitable foundation can be secured without such covering.

The plans and specifications for improving those public roads and the estimated cost thereof shall be made by the County Surveyor, after a careful inspection and survey thereof by himself or by competent deputies appointed by him for the purpose, and the same shall be filed in his office for public inspection within one year after the passage of this act. And he shall also in the same manner make and file the plans and specifications for improving all other public thoroughfares, and the estimated cost thereof, within one year after any road shall have been declared a "public thoroughfare" by the court, as aforesaid. The cost of the same shall, in all cases, be paid out of the County Treasury, in the manner hereinafter provided.

If the County Surveyor shall find, in making his plans and specifications for the improvement of the thoroughfares aforesaid, that it is necessary and practical to reduce the grade of the roadbed, he shall show on his map or draught the most feasible plan for accomplishing the purpose, either by cutting down the top of the grade and filling, or he shall proceed to make a survey for the shortest and best route for relaying so much of said thoroughfare as may be necessary and practical to reduce the grade to a practical degree, and he shall exhibit the same by suitable maps and draughts, and thereupon he shall present the same to the Court of Quarter Sessions; and it shall then be the duty of the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint three disinterested men of the county, not residents of the borough or township where the road may be located, to view and relocate so much of the road as shall lie between the termini designated on the maps of the County Surveyor, and thereupon the matter shall proceed in the same manner as now provided by law for relaying public roads in this Commonwealth, with the same provision for the payment of damages to the owners of land so taken for public use; provided, that the said viewers may select the route for relaying such thoroughfares as designated on the maps of the County Surveyor, or any other route at their discretion between the termini designated on such maps. The proceedings in court upon their report to the court shall be the same as is now provided for relaying public roads in this Commonwealth.

The proposed act then goes on to say that a respectable number of resident taxpayers may petition the county Grand Jury for the improvement of any road, and, at its recommendation, the Court of Quarter Sessions shall order such improvement, unless sufficient cause to the contrary shall be shown.

To defray the expense of such improvement the proposed law provides for an annual tax levy to be made by the County Commissioners, and also by the borough and township Supervisors, in addition to a poll tax of $1 on every voter, the State to also make an annual appropriation, to be distributed on the basis of the length of public thoroughfare built during the previous year or years in excess of one mile. The bill is drawn up by Judge D. L. Rhone of the Orphans' Court of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

CONSUL HOLMES TO RETIRE

Putting Official Business in Shape for His Successor.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 15.—James B. Holmes, Jr., Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, is getting his official business in shape to turn over to his successor on Dec. 1. He says many things have been accomplished by the wheelmen of the State during the last year of which he has reasons to feel proud, and he wishes that his private business would have permitted him to continue at their head. The agitation in favor of good roads by the wheelmen, he says, will prove of great benefit to the State.

The good roads campaign conducted prior to the last election was a success, he says, although two of the wheelmen's candidates were defeated. Mr. Holmes thinks that, while the good roads question did not enter largely into the result of the election, it at least aroused the enthusiasm of the wheelmen and furthered the election throughout the State of men who have pledged themselves to work for better roads. The question now is, Will they keep their pledges? Mr. Holmes has sent the following letter to the local Consuls throughout the State:

Orange, Nov. 8, 1894.

My Dear Sir: My term of office as Chief Consul expires Dec. 1, and I would like at this time to express to you my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of the New-Jersey Division, and to thank you most heartily for the assistance you have given me during the past year.

The division is in much better shape financially than I had hoped we could get it, and this administration has much to be proud of.

I hope you will continue your work to increase the interest in the League of American Wheelmen and Good Roads, and if ever in Orange I would be pleased to have you call and see me. Sincerely yours,

JAMES S. HOLMES, Jr.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN BUSY.

Tournaments and Entertainments Arranged for the Winter Evenings.

The Montauk Wheelmen of Brooklyn have made arrangements for a busy Winter. Pool, whist, and bowling tournaments have been arranged, and various other entertainments will keep the members busy nearly every day until the end of the year.

The Montauk Wheelmen are enrolled in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and so the bowling team will compete for the prize offered by The New-York Times.

Following is a list of events arranged for this and next month:

Nov. 16—Pool tournament, clubhouse.
Nov. 17—Stag progressive whist, prizes.
Nov. 19—Bowling at Acme Hall, Montauk vs. Atlantas.
Nov. 21, 22—Florence Nightingale Society ladies' fair.
Nov. 23—Pool tournament, clubhouse.
Nov. 24—Ladies' progressive euchre, 8 P. M., prizes; dancing 10 P. M.
Nov. 26—Bowling at Acme Hall, Montauk vs. Bushwick.
Nov. 27, 28, 30—Pool tournament, clubhouse.
Dec. 1—Stag progressive euchre, prizes.
Dec. 3—Bowling at Acme Hall, Montauk vs. Kings County Wheelmen.
Dec. 4—Club meeting.
Dec. 5, 7—Pool tournament.
Dec. 8—Progressive whist, stag.
Dec. 10—Bowling at Acme Hall, Montauk vs. Tourists.
Dec. 11—Annual reception, Pouch Gallery.
Dec. 12—Pool tournament.
Dec. 13—Whist tournament.
Dec. 14—Pool tournament.
Dec. 15—Stag progressive euchre.
Dec. 17—Bowling at Acme Hall, Montauk vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.
Dec. 18—Whist tournament.
Dec. 19—Pool tournament.
Dec. 20—Whist tournament.
Dec. 21—Pool tournament.
Dec. 22—Christmas stag racket, presents for all.
Dec. 24—Bowling at Acme Hall.
Dec. 26—Pool tournament.
Dec. 27—Whist tournament.
Dec. 28—Informal dance.
Dec. 29—Progressive euchre.
Dec. 31—Bowling at Acme Hall.

To Count Cyclists' Vote To-morrow.

It has been decided not to count the wheelmen's mail vote for officers for the State Division, League of American Wheelmen, until to-morrow. The work will be done in Parlor L at the Astor House, and will be public. It will be commenced at 10 o'clock, but it is not likely that the result will be known until late in the afternoon. The counting will be done by the Secretary-Treasurer of the division, Thomas A. Raisbeck, assisted by the Rules and Regulations Committee, comprising the following: B. L. Teyrell of this city, William M. Honig of Albany, and F. A. Sherman of Watertown. Charles F. Cossum, Chairman of the Rights and Privileges Committee, will be present to pass judgment upon any question in dispute. Charles H. Luscomb, the present Chief Consul, will not be in attendance, having been called to Salem, Mass., by the death of his father.

Twenty-four Hours' Race Off.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Nov. 15.—The bicycle race to break the twenty-four-hour record has been declared off. Late last night Shoemaker became ill. He took a short rest and attempted to ride again, but at midnight gave up, after covering 132 miles. Scott covered 154 miles, but dropped in a dead faint from his wheel at 2 o'clock this morning.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The promoters of the Chicago cycle show, which takes place in January, have received the largest number of entries ever known in America. Riders who have long heard of the glories of the Stanley show, held annually in London, will be given a chance to see what a thoroughly-equipped exhibition is like. The show in question will appeal especially to Western riders and agents, who have never before been given an opportunity of seeing an event of the kind without traveling a thousand miles or more for the privilege. Every maker of importance has secured space, and this, it is believed, will be the only show of the season which can make the same boast. The management will deal liberally with agents of almost all trades, having extended to them an invition to visit the morning sessions without charge. Cheap railroad rates have been granted by all the passenger associations.

—Arrangements are under way by the Union Roadsters of Rahway for another minstrel show, which, it is said, will far surpass that given in May. The money received will go into the fund for the erection of a new clubhouse, which is sorely needed by the club, owing to its large membership. Rehearsals are now in order, and will be continued up to January, when the show will be given in the Opera House.

—"Johnny" Johnson accompanied by Thomas Eck and "Charley" Murphy, has arrived at Louisville, where, on Monday and Tuesday of next week, he will try for records. The attempts will be made on the new track, which is understood to be second to none in the country.

—The first stag of the season given by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will take place at the clubhouse next Wednesday evening. C. G. Balmanno, N. J. McCahill, and N. J. Kenmore comprise the committee having the arrangements in charge.

—On next Monday evening the Liberty Wheelmen will hold a special meeting at the clubrooms in Middle Village. The question of continuing the meetings throughout the Winter in Brooklyn will be discussed.

—On Saturday evening the Lenox Wheelmen will have their annual reception at Jaeger's in East Fifty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue. The affair promises to be very successful.

—"Harry" Wheeler had a warm welcome home from his friends in East Orange. He will do a part of his training for the Madison Square Garden races at Orange Oval.

—Zimmerman has been asked to make a few remarks at the entertainment in Liberty Hall, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, to be given for the benefit of the cycle path fund.

—The medals for the South Brooklyn Wheelmen's century run can now be secured from Capt. R. L. Smith at the clubhouse, 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

—Adolph Stahl of the Gramercy Wheelmen has been appointed one of the judges for the international tournament at Madison Square Garden.

—A number of novelties will be given at the stag of the Gramercy Wheelmen at 28 St. Mark's Place next Saturday evening.

—The new Chief Consul of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen is Sterling Elliott.

—Sanger, the great Western rider, signed a contract yesterday to ride for a local manufacturer next season.

—The cycle path fund lacks about $350, and this sum is expected to be subscribed this week.

—Capt. J. P. Instone of the New-York Wheelmen is regarded as a coming "phenom."

—To-night will be wheelmen's night at the Twenty-third Regiment fair in Brooklyn.

America's Cup Committee Meet.

The America's Cup Committee held a meeting at the office of ex-Commodore James D. Smith, in Broad Street, yesterday. C. Oliver Iselin and Archibald Rogers were appointed members of the committee in place of C. J. Paine and Philip Schuyler, who resigned. A letter to Lord Dunraven was prepared setting forth the views of the committee on the proposed contest. It will be sent on Saturday's steamer.

CYCLERS' TOURNEY BEGUN

First Games Rolled in Bowling Contest for New-York Times Medal.

GOOD SCORES MADE AT THE START

The Brooklyns Easily Defeat the Liberty Team—Union County Roadsters' Fine Average Against Castle Points.

The bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs was opened last evening in this immediate vicinity with two games between the teams representing the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Liberty Wheelmen. Caruther's alleys, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was the place of the contests, and although it was practically a foregone conclusion that the Brooklyns would win the enthusiasts were present in large numbers to witness the sport.

In this season's tournament there are eleven teams entered, a larger number than ever before, and naturally the workers in the league feel very sanguine of the most successful series of games ever played.

Many handsome trophies have been presented for the competition, but one of the most appreciated is the medal given by The New-York Times for the bowler making the best average for the season. The competition for this prize bids fair to be extremely interesting.

Besides the Libertys and the Brooklyns the list of clubs represented includes the Kings County Wheelmen, Columbia Wheelmen, Montauk Wheelmen, and Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn; the Manhattan Bicycle Club of this city, the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, and the Union County Roadsters of Rahway.

Every team, according to the schedule, will have to play two games at home and two abroad with every other team in the league. The schedule of play extends to Feb. 22. The most important change in the rules from last year is that calling for five-men teams instead of ten.

Last season the championship of the league was captured by the identical team which last evening trounced the Liberty five in both games. The latter team is especially strong in individual players, but as a team it has yet to make its mark. Alexander Schwalbach, who bears the proud distinction of having served as an official at several hundred race meets, is Captain of the crew. He did not bowl last evening, although he is as formidable with the sphere as any individual on his team.

Horace Smith is the "phenom" of the team. He recently rolled up a score of 299 on the Union League alleys, in Brooklyn. Mr. Smith couldn't see the headpin very well in last evening's games, for in the second contest he won the booby prize, with a score of 101. Mullins, who led off for the Libertys, is also a member of the famous South Paws, who never fail to strike terror to the hearts of their opponents. Taylor has had no experience in tournaments, while Laney is a battle-scarred veteran.

Every bowling enthusiast in Brooklyn knows the Brooklyn team individually and collectively. They are old performers, never get rattled, and their watch word is "Good eye!" with the accent on the last monosyllable.

In the first game the Brooklyns triumphed with a margin of 35 pins, the score being 693 to 728. In the second they "rubbed it in," winning by 80 pins. The individual honors in the initial contest fell to Capt. "Tommy" Anderson of the Brooklyns. His score of 167 was the highest, and his record of strikes, spares, and breaks was 1, 7, and 2, respectively. R. L. Taylor did the best work for the Libertys in this game, making 154 points.

Capt. Anderson again showed good work in the second game by getting the high score of the evening. It was 201, just 5 points more than Mullins of the Libertys scored. The latter was the second best of the evening. The scores in detail follow:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN BOWLING CLUB.

Name.	Stks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
R. F. Mullins, Jr.	2	7	5	140
R. L. Taylor	2	4	4	154
E. D. Kenyon	0	5	3	131
A. E. Laney	1	3	6	130
Horace Smith	1	4	5	133
Total	6	19	25	698

BROOKLYN BOWLING CLUB.

Name.	Stks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
S. Sweezey	2	5	3	157
H. J. Lewis	3	1	6	132
G. T. Stebbins	1	4	5	135
C. Ackerson	1	5	4	137
T. Anderson	1	7	2	167
Total	8	22	20	728

FRAMES.

Liberty ...76 140 211 269 327 406 470 557 628 693
Brooklyn ..73 154 218 297 374 440 507 593 672 728

Average—Liberty, 138 3-5; Brooklyn, 145 3-5.

Scorers—H. J. Valentine and C. W. Smith. Referee—J. H. Hobby. Captains—Alex Schwalbach and Thomas Anderson.

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN BOWLING CLUB.

Name.	Stks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
R. F. Mullins, Jr.	0	5	1	196
R. L. Taylor	0	6	4	141
E. D. Kenyon	1	5	4	142
A. E. Laney	3	2	5	150
Horace Smith	1	0	9	101
Total	9	18	23	730

BROOKLYN BOWLING CLUB.

Name.	Stks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
S. Sweezey	2	6	2	164
H. J. Lewis	2	4	4	146
G. T. Stebbins	3	4	3	159
C. Ackerson	3	3	4	140
T. Anderson	5	3	2	201
Total	15	20	15	810

FRAMES.

Liberty ...73 156 231 307 389 456 517 592 648 730
Brooklyn..98 192 261 337 413 490 577 660 735 810

Average—Liberty, 146; Brooklyn, 162. Scorers—H. J. Valentine and C. W. Smith. Referee—J. H. Hobby. Captains—Alex Schwalbach and Thomas Anderson.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS WIN.

Beat the Castle Point Team and Run Up a Big Score.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 15.—The initial games in the Wheelmen's Bowling League, composed of clubs belonging to the Metropolitan Associated Cycling Clubs, were played here to-night between the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken and the Union County Roadsters of Rahway. The teams were composed of five picked men representing the best bowlers of the respective clubs. The first game resulted in a walkover for the Roadsters by the score of 837 to 661.

The games were played in the Opera Alleys, under the Opera House. A large fair is on here this week, and many Rahway society people were present to witness the games and urge the Roadsters on to victory with their presence and an occasional cheer at a remarkably good play. For weeks Capt. Chamberlain has had the bowlers of the Roadsters practicing.

"We are going to win The Times Medal if hard work and enthusiasm will do it," he said. His team started off evidently with that intention in view. At no time during the first game were the Castle Pointers within speaking distance of the Roadsters. The score of the Roadsters in the first game is the highest score ever made in the Wheelmen's League since its organization by a team of five men, and when this was announced, the famous "Wah-hoo-wah" of the Roadsters was given.

A large delegation of "rooters" accompanied the Hobokenites, but they did not have much opportunity to test their vocal organs. Messrs. White, Simmons, and Drumplemann led the cheering for the Roadsters in a manner that would have done credit to a leader at the Yale-Princeton football game.

The incentive for individual averages offered by The New-York Times in the shape of a medal spurred the men to do their best. Black of the Roadsters, than whom there is no better bowler in New-Jersey, as has been proved in many a hard-fought battle on the alleys, placed 187 to his credit in the first game and 155 in the second, thus giving him the high average of 171 for a starter. When it was announced that the Roadsters had also won the second game, by the score of 778 to 692, hats were thrown in the air, and two of the enthusiastic members of the Roadsters indulged in Capt. Chamberlain's "bear dance," which won for him a hit at the club's minstrels last May.

With this good start, and the support the club is giving its team by paying all its expenses, and the members urging them on with their presence, the Union County Roadsters should be well in the van when the last ball is rolled down the alley at the close of the series. Following are the scores of each game:

FIRST GAME.

U. C. ROADSTERS.		CASTLE POINT.	
Black	187	Frantioen	121
Martin	171	Schultz	156
Slater	160	Curtis	114
Chamberlain	171	Hogestdt	135
Howard	148	Slouck	135
Total	837	Total	661

SECOND GAME.

U. C. ROADSTERS.		CASTLE POINT.	
Black	155	Frantioen	121
Martin	158	Schultz	176
Slater	161	Curtis	114
Chamberlain	139	Hogestdt	140
Howard	165	Slouck	141
Total	778	Total	692

EQUAL DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

Baseball Magnates Abolish the Ten Per Cent. Tax—Last Year's Earnings.

The baseball magnates resumed the discussion of business connected with the National League at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The most important question that came up was the consolidation of the 10 per cent. tax. The New-York Club, as stated in The New-York Times yesterday, wanted this abolished. The 10 per cent. tax was enforced to raise an emergency fund. The fund is now large enough. It was finally decided to abolish this tax and to divide the receipts from the twenty-five and fifty-cent admissions equally between the two playing clubs.

Last season the amount paid into the League treasury was $68,000. The amounts paid by each club were: New-York, $12,000; Baltimore, $8,900; Philadelphia, $8,500; Boston, $6,500; Pittsburg, $6,000; Brooklyn, $5,500; Chicago, $5,100; Cincinnati, $3,800; St. Louis, $3,400; Cleveland, $3,000; Washington, $2,900, and Louisville, $1,900.

The surplus over the emergency fund was divided equally between the twelve clubs of the League, each club getting $2,900. By this arrangement Louisville got a bonus of $1,000.

This tax will give some idea of the amount spent last Summer to see the League ball games. The receipts, not reckoning those from the sale of grand-stand seats, were $680,000. The New-York Club's receipts from these two sources were $120,000.

A rule was passed to allow the Captain or manager of a team that left the field to be fined $100.

F. De H. Robinson's resolution to do away with coaching was referred to the Committee on Rules. It is probable that there will be a shake-up among the umpires before next season. This will be done in order to keep the games free from rowdyism as much as possible. Three new umpires will be engaged. McDonald of the Western League will be one, and Long of the New-England League another. To make room for these, Hurst and McQuade are said to be slated to go. Harry Wright was re-elected chief of umpires.

The following officers of the League were re-elected: President—N. E. Young; Board of Directors—John T. Brush, J. A. Hart, Chris von der Ahe, C. H. Byrne, A. H. Soden, H. R. Vonderhorst. A Committee on Playing Rules, to report at the February meeting, is composed of Messrs. Hanlon, Robinson, and Hart.

Henry Chadwick was elected an honorary member. He makes the fifth so honored. The other honorary members are A. G. Mills, John B. Day, A. G. Spalding, and George W. Howell.

"Mike" Kelly's widow is to be the recipient of a handsome purse. The League as a body could not do anything to assist her, but each club contributed $100. N. E. Young and A. G. Spalding added $100 each, making the total $1,400.

The baseball men will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

ST. GEORGE'S A. C. RECEPTION.

Musical Entertainment Enjoyed by Many of the Athletes Friends.

St. George's Athletic Club gave a very successful entertainment last night at the Central Opera House, which was crowded with the friends of the members. There were songs by James Myles, Jr., H. Burleigh, Miss Emily Baetz, Frank W. Douglas, Miss Ella Thibault, Charles Noel Douglas, Edward Bromberg, and Evart Jansen Wendell. Frederick Gaisel and George F. Schultz played a duet on mandolins; A. M. Taylor recited "Casey at the Bat"; E. Pattison Knowles and George Geer, banjo duet; Senor Gonzalez, bandurria solos, and a little play without words, "The Silver Line," by Mr. and Mrs. Avery Collett. Miss Adelaide Lander, Mrs. Frank W. Douglas, Miss Margaret Schultz, and Messrs. E. Katzenstein, Alfred Berg, and Maurice Centner were the accompanists.

A few of the guests present were Mrs. Avery Collett, Miss Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Wolfin, Miss Alma Shindler, Miss Weelrich, Mr. and Mrs. Stoers, Miss Manns, Miss Christine Foster, Miss Schumacher, Miss Kreitzer, the Misses Rubien, Miss Katie Fay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodgers, Miss McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. Beggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Salzman, Mr. and Mrs. Diekman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Witt, Miss Christine Gremmels, the Misses Harris, Miss T. Schaefer, Miss M. Herne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schumacher, Miss Klipp, Miss Emma Hanlon, and Miss M. Collins.

New-Jersey Athletic Club Affairs.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the New-Jersey Athletic Club was held at the clubhouse, Bayonne City, N. J., on Nov. 14. The following officers were elected: President—James E. Sullivan; Vice President—James D. Boyd; Secretary—M. R. Cobb; Trustees, to serve three years—John Newman, James L. Robertson; Trustee, for one year—H. M. Cook.

The reports of the different committees were very gratifying. The cricket department had been very successful. Its first eleven won the championship of the Metropolitan District League and the second eleven also won its championship. The Athletic Committee's report showed that the sum of only $194.34 was spent for athletics. The yachting department reported that it had become a member of the National Association; that the club cruises have all been a success, and the twenty-four yacht owners of the club had enrolled.

Thanks to the liberality of several Bergen Pointers, enough money was subscribed at the last meeting of the club to pay all the club's indebtedness. Thursdays were decided upon for ladies' days.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the Astor House on Monday next at 2 P. M. At this meeting all the associations of the union will be represented, and matters will be discussed of great importance to the athletes of America. The most important discussion will no doubt be from Mr. William B. Curtis in relation to his suggestion to increase the revenue of the union. Past events have clearly demonstrated that the fixed income is not enough to pay the expenses of the Secretary's office, let alone buy any prizes. Mr. Curtis's idea was a very good one to increase the dues, but for some unaccountable reason the other members of the committee did not agree with him. This must be settled now if the Amateur Athletic Union desires to continue. After the election of the new board, officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and from present indications Mr. Curtis will be the unanimous choice for the Presidency.

—The final match in the handicap golf tournament of the St. Andrew's Club, near Yonkers, will be played to-morrow on the St. Andrew's links. This will be the sixth match, the tournament having commenced last June. About a dozen players will enter, and as the standing at present for first place is close, some lively work is expected. This will practically close the tournament season for golf in the St. Andrew's links.

—L. & W. Rutherfurd's thoroughbred fox terriers, dogs and bitches, will be sold at auction at the American Horse Exchange, 1,644 Broadway, to-day, at 2:30 P. M. The terriers will be on exhibition this morning. There will be no reserve.

HARVARD BEATS BROWN

The Crimson Eleven Was Largely Made Up of Substitute Players,

COULD NOT SCORE IN FIRST HALF

Hayes Makes a Number of Brilliant Plays for Harvard—Waters Livens Up the Contest in the Second Half.

Harvard.	Positions.	Brown.
Foster, Hartwell	Right end	Matteson
Gould, Waters	Right tackle	Nott
Manahan, J. N. Shaw	Right guard	Smith
Doucette	Centre	Coombs
Mackie	Left guard	Thayer
Hallowell	Left tackle	Emory
Emmons, Cabot	Left end	Dennison
Beale	Quarter back	Donovan
Hayes, Gonterman, Whittemore, Dunlap	Half back	Robinson, Hopkins
Fairchild, C. Brewer	Full back	McCarthy

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Harvard beat Brown to-day, 18 to 0, in a very dull and uninteresting game. The Harvard team was made up largely of substitute players, evidently for the purpose of deceiving Yale as to her real strength. The work on both sides was ragged, fumbling being frequent. Hayes made a number of brilliant plays, but Gonterman was slow and reluctant to obey orders.

The halves were twenty minutes long. Harvard had the kick-off to McCarthy, who was downed on the twenty-yard line. Brown got the ball fifteen yards further, and it then went to Harvard. Gonterman gained twenty yards around right end. Hayes made ten yards and Gonterman another twenty directly after, around right end.

Brown got the ball on off-side play. By steady gains, Brown got the ball to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line, where the ball went to Harvard. McCarthy got the ball, but was downed by Manahan. Beale kicked to Robinson, who fumbled, dropped it, and through slow work by Harvard, kicked for twenty yards. Time called, with no score.

Second half began with a kick-off to Whittemore, who gained thirty yards. "Charlie" Brewer gained thirty yards more around left end, and a gain of five yards through centre followed. Hayes made a touch-down, going thirty-five yards after breaking through between left end and tackle, within a minute and a half of the time play was called. "Charlie" Brewer kicked a goal.

Brown kicked to C. Brewer, who fumbled. Brewer was hurt and Dunlap substituted. Hayes kicked to the twenty-five-yard line. Harvard got the ball and made a gain of five yards by Mackie. After a struggle of five minutes close to goal line, Hayes made a touch-down. Waters kicked the goal.

Brown was unable to do anything, and on the ball going to Harvard, Hayes made another touch-down, with goal by Waters. The work of second half was much brisker, due to the presence of Waters on the team.

Score—18 to 0. Referee—Mr. Lewis of Harvard. Umpire—Mr. George of Brown. Linesman—Mr. Woods of Boston Athletic Association. Weather—Clear. Attendance—5,000.

CHANGES IN PRINCETON'S TEAM.

Ward Goes to Quarter Back and Poe Retired—Armstrong at Half.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Princeton football eleven practiced for the first time since the Pennsylvania game on the 'Varsity field to-day. Two halves were played, the last being behind closed gates.

From the open practice it was evident that the team is to have a thorough shaking up in preparation for the game with Yale. The surprise of the day was when Ward, left half back, went in at quarter back, and Poe was retired to the side lines. This is regarded as a good move.

While Poe's work at quarter back has been improving, the Pennsylvania game showed his unsteadiness in a big game. He is also weak in the interference. Ward's work to-day, while ragged at times, showed his ability to occupy the position with credit after some practice.

Rosengarten, at half back, is now considered quite the equal of Ward. He played a few minutes to-day, and showed up well. Another surprise was when Holly was placed on the scrub and Armstrong given his position on the 'Varsity. Holly has not played his old game this year, and, although he has played left tackle on the 'Varsity for two years, Capt. Trenchard intends that he shall merit the place by his daily practice in order to hold it. Neither Lea nor Brown was in the game to-day. Lea has not recovered from injuries received in the Pennsylvania game. Brown is still laid up with a lame knee.

The practice was on the whole fairly good. It is likely that the game scheduled with State College for Nov. 24 will be canceled and a game arranged with the Orange Athletic Club for that date.

BARNARD, 46; HAMILTON, 0.

The Barnard School Football Team Too Heavy for Their Opponents.

Barnard.	Position.	Hamilton.
Wilkins	Left end	Miller
Beal	Left tackle	Mills
Steers	Left guard	Campbell
Parsons	Centre	Brown
Ammerman	Right guard	Burkhardt
Washburn	Right tackle	Shalton
Moore	Right end	Mescomb
Syme	Quarter back	F. Shalton
Brown	Left half back	Carey
Vom Baur	Right half back	Platt
Bailey	Full back	Ferris

Barnard School football team proved altogether too heavy for the Hamilton men in a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. From the moment the ball was put in play until the game was called Hamilton was on the defensive.

At the end of the first half the score was: Barnard, 38; Hamilton, 0. Touch-downs were made by Bailey, Vom Baur, Syme, and Washburn. Vom Baur kicked goal five times in this half, and failed twice. Bailey, Vom Baur, and Syme did some capital running around the ends.

It was getting dark when the last half began, but Barnard managed to make a couple of touch-downs before the game was called. Final score: 46 to 0. Touch-downs—Bailey, 3; Vom Baur, 3; Syme, 2; Washington, 1.

CUTLER, 46; TRINITY, 0.

The Trinity Boys, Though Too Light Played Plucky Football.

Trinity.	Positions.	Cutler.
M. Brown, Lemcke	Right end	Fell
Hackett	Right tackle	Van Wagenen
D. Browne	Right guard	Nicoll
Small	Centre	Beales
Griffeths	Left guard	Wickes
Maltby	Left tackle	Hayden
Baldwin	Left end	Elmer
T. P. Browne, (Capt.)	Quarterback	Curtis, (Capt.)
Jackson	Right half back	Madan
Van Zandt	Left half back	Harris
Underhill	Full back	Sands

Trinity School journeyed to Columbia College Oval, at William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon, and in a plucky and interesting game met defeat from Cutler School's strong eleven. The Trinity representatives were simply outclassed, being very light and young, their average age being but sixteen years.

The result of the Berkeley-Cutler game, which will be played off next Monday afternoon at Barkeley Oval, was made still more uncertain by the fact that both elevens have defeated the Trinity boys by precisely the same score.

The summary:

Touch-downs—Madan, Harris, (2,) Sands, Van Wagenen, (2,) Nicoll, Hayden. Goals—Wickes, (7.)

FOOTBALL GAMES AND GOSSIP.

—A game of football will be played on the Columbia Oval, at William's Bridge, on Thanksgiving Day, between the teams of the Columbia College Medical Department and the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn. The championship of the medical colleges of the two cities will be decided by the event, and, as both teams are playing in good form, the struggle ought to be earnest and exciting. The Brooklyn men will line up as follows: Left end, Salmon; left tackle, O'Brien; left guard, Perry; centre, Munson; right guard, Love; right tackle, Northridge; right end, Duffy; half backs, Gormley (Captain) and Shay; quarter back, Thompson; full back, Blake; substitutes, Aldrich, Butler, and Van Valkenburgh. The Columbia College medical team is made up as follows: Left end, Wilson; left tackle, Monayne; left guard, Penny; centre, Grant; right guard, Gillon; right tackle, Tiedeman; right end, Steward; quarter back, Moriarty, Captain; half backs, Stiles and Ellis; full back, Blot.

—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has decided to grant Charles Nicoll, who obtained the contract last April for the publication and sale of the programmes of the Yale-Princeton football game, on Dec. 1 next, an injunction to restrain Edward P. Munn, the President of the Princeton football team, from interfering with him in the publication, and also the sale of the programmes on the grounds on the day of the game. The contract was made in April last and signed by Munn, but not by Mr. Cable of Yale. Subsequently John R. Gibson offered a larger sum for the privilege, and a contract was made with him and signed by the Captains of both teams.

—A football team was organized at Red Bank, N. J., last night. George Hawkins is Captain of the team, and Bloomfield Longstreet Secretary. The members and their positions are: Michael Taylor, centre; William Conover, right guard; William Steinberg, left guard; Charles Grover, right tackle; Albert Burrowes, left tackle; Harry Leddy, right end; Robert C. Trafford, left end; Bloomfield Longstreet, quarter

AGAIN TO AID THE POOR

Cheap Groceries and Restaurants Will Be Continued.

WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE

The Good Accomplished Last Winter—The Various Places to be Kept Open Until May 1.

The cheap groceries and five-cent restaurants which were managed last Winter by the Business Men's Relief Committee of the Industrial Christian Alliance will be reopened and kept open until May 1.

This action was decided on at a meeting at the office of Vermilye & Co., 16 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. Among those present were:

The Rev. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, Miss Roe and Mrs. Aldrich of the Children's Aid Society, L. N. Jones, Dr. J. A. Nichols, the Rev. John B. Devins, George W. Nash, F. K. Trowbridge, Elbert A. Brinkerhoff, the Rev. C. W. Millard, the Rev. B. B. Tyler, Prof. Thomas Egleston, William Justus Boies, George W. Taylor, Ogden Mills, Henry H. Pike, Charles S. Foote, Father McSweeny of St. Brigid's Church, and George W. Taylor.

The Rev. Conrad D'Oench of the German Presbyterian Church on the west side, James E. Beemer, Miss Mary L. Keyser, and Miss Margaret E. Kennedy, from the Industrial School; Nicholas Bjering, Louis Windmüller, Alfred L. White, John Seeley Ward, Jr.

President Donald Mackay called the meeting to order and explained that its purpose was to determine whether the work done last year should be continued.

George D. Mackay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the committee was ready and willing to continue the work if it was deemed advisable. He called for an expression of opinion from those present.

The Rev. John B. Devins, the Rev. Conrad D'Oench, Father McSweeny, and the Rev. Dr. Burrell testified to the good accomplished by the committee's work, and argued for its continuance. The others present applauded their remarks.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be given full power to continue the business of the General Committee, with a view of conducting its relief work as the Executive Committee may deem necessary, until May 1, 1895, at which time they shall terminate it and dispose of any remaining assets according to their best judgment, making a final report to the General Committee and closing the existence of all the committees of this relief work.

George D. Mackay explained that it was thought inadvisable to make this work permanent, or to interfere with or in any way invade the domain of other charities. This accounted for the time limitation in the resolution. There was a very general belief among those present that the coming Winter would necessitate almost as much help for the poor as last.

John Lloyd Thomas, General Superintendent, read a report of the year's work.

It told of the first People's Restaurant in Bleecker Street and of the extension of the plan and the cheap groceries, and said, among other things:

The expenses of conducting these restaurants and grocery depots, with their innumerable small transactions, requiring attention, labor, and time, were reduced to a minimum through the zealous and indefatigable services of homeless men who applied to the Industrial Christian Alliance for food and lodging, and who thoroughly proved their willingness and ability to work and to work well. It gives us pleasure to testify to the fidelity, energy, and patience with which these men worked day after day, evincing the warmest sympathy for those whom they served, and with a helpfulness and cordiality that was grateful to the hungry customers whom they served.

The entire work of the committee, except the superintendence, was done by these men, and done faithfully and honestly. They handled more than $30,000, chiefly in five-cent pieces, and our loss was but $42.90. A considerable part of the Winter the Alliance averaged from 130 to 140 of these friendless waifs in its home, laboring devotedly to help others, while themselves saved from lives of homelessness and miserable despair.

One of the most gratifying features of the work was the cordial union between men of all races and creeds. Creeds and color were forgotten in the general distress, and all seemed animated with the sole desire to do good.

The financial statement showed that there was received from all sources $41,849.33, of which $11,363 was in donations, $10,869.17 from sale of tickets, and $19,917.36 from restaurant receipts. The expenses were $36,672.79, leaving a cash balance Nov. 1 of $5,176.54.

THE MEETING OF ORNITHOLOGISTS

Session Brought to a Close—To Meet in Washington Next Year.

The three days' session of the American Ornithologists' Union was brought to a close at the Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon.

The principal paper of the day was by Prof. D. A. Elliot of the department of zoology, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. He dealt with domestic pigeons and fowls, their origin and species, with reference to the theory of natural selection.

Judge J. N. Clark of Saybrook, Conn., read a short paper on "Something New." This "something" was a set of eggs of the worm-eating warbler.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Washington, in the National Museum, on the second Monday in November, 1895.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the Linnaean Society and the Scientific Alliance of New-York for courtesies extended.

Wedded While Ill—Now She Is Dying.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Miss Charlotte Howard Wilkinson, daughter of Frank A. Wilkinson, was married at her parents' home on Clinton Avenue, two weeks ago, to Charles A. Haydon of Avon, a Summer resort near Rochester, N. Y. The bride, who is twenty-one years old, was suffering from the first attack of a severe case of typhoid fever. The ceremony was performed at the bedside.

After the marriage, the bride failed rapidly, and now there is said to be very little hope that Mrs. Haydon will recover. Dr. Mandeville, who has been in attendance, did not expect her to live through the night on Monday. The husband is a constant attendant at the side of his wife.

For Making Cider Brandy Illegally.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 15.—The premises of Orson Sargent, a wealthy farmer of Norwich, Vt., were raided to-day by United States officers, on suspicion that Sargent has been manufacturing cider brandy without a United States license. The officers found about 100 barrels of cider in the cellar and an arch that might have been used for distilling, but no still was found. Sargent was arrested and brought to White River Junction, where he waived a hearing and was bound over for the December session of the United States Circuit Court at Montpelier. He furnished bonds and was released.

Station O Soon to be Opened.

Station O, at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, is to be opened next Monday with a force of 127 men. Station Superintendent Robert Lowey will direct deliveries to be made early, that morning. The boundaries of the district are Twentieth Street, Fourth Avenue, Fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Greenwich Avenue.

E. S. CRAWFORD POSES AS A PATRIOT

He Fled From New-York With $41,000 in Stolen Money, and is Now Active in Nicaragua Politics.

Edmund Sturgis Crawford, once a messenger for the American Exchange Bank of this city, is now posing as a patriotic American citizen at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Crawford carried on May 4, 1888, from American Exchange Bank to the Adams Express office, a package containing $41,000 in mutilated currency. At the Treasury Department, in Washington, it was found that the package had been replaced by a dummy.

Robert A. Pinkerton, the detective, says that his agency was employed by the Adams Express Company to ferret out the thief, and that, when the crime was attributable either to an old servant of the bank, who was beyond suspicion, or Crawford, he followed Crawford, who had left the service of the bank, to Porta Gorda, British Honduras, and charged him with the crime. Crawford protested his innocence, but fled to Bita Cotez, where he was arrested, and $36,000 of the stolen currency was recovered.

Crawford, however, escaped just as preparations to extradite him were completed, and went to Guatemala. He returned to Porta Gorda after the American Exchange Bank had settled matters with the Adams Express Company, and declined to press the charge against Crawford.

Detective Pinkerton says that Crawford confessed to him that on entering the express office with the old messenger, the latter went ahead, leaving him the valise in which was the money package, and that he abstracted it and put in the "dummy."

Crawford opened a small store at Bluefields, with his brother, and identified himself with local politics, and, incidentally, opposed the Nicaraguan Government by siding with the Jamaica negroes.

FLEEING BEFORE FOREST FIRES

COLORADO MINING CAMPS IN GREAT DANGER.

Gold Hill in Flames and the Town of Boulder Is Threatened—Several Ranches Burned.

BOULDER, Col., Nov. 15.—A forest fire which was started from a camp fire last evening has been burning all day north of the mining camp of Gold Hill, a town of 500 inhabitants, fifteen miles from here. The timber is as dry as powder, and a fierce wind carried it over five miles of dense timber in a short time.

Fifty people came into Boulder this afternoon in wagons from Gold Hill. They report that the business men and miners were carrying what goods and property they could into the mining tunnels, and had abandoned hope of saving their stores and dwellings.

A courier arrived at Boulder at 1:30 P. M. reporting that all the buildings at Camp Talcott, a short distance from Gold Hill, were burned, except the stamp mill, and that the fire had reached the western portion of Gold Hill, burning the mill of the Prussian Mine.

Several ranch houses were destroyed this morning, two men named Ehler and Seaman being badly burned.

The fire was spreading toward the town of Copper Rock at 3 P. M. The gravity of the case is fully appreciated here in Boulder, and the utmost excitement prevails. It is believed many small camps will be burned.

The residents of Gold Hill, who have not come to Boulder, have assembled on the top of Horsefel Mountain, and are watching the progress of the flames as they consume their former homes. The wind is blowing furiously, and drives the fire before it in large sheets of flame.

The property loss will amount to over $1,500,000. There will necessarily be great destitution. Among the business houses at Gold Hill are the following:

Frank Body, general merchandise and Post Office; Dr. Trovillian, drug store; Johnson & Hawkins, general merchandise; James Corvell, boots and shoes; Mrs. J. Murphy, hotel.

THE CHANCELLOR CALLED AN INGRATE

Whitworth Said to Have Advanced Money for Allison in the Campaign.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 15.—George K. Whitworth, who yesterday fired two bullets into his own body, after killing Chancellor Allison, has been sinking all day, and is expected to die within a few hours. At a meeting to-day of the bar of Davidson County, resolutions of respect for the dead Chancellor were passed. His remains will be interred to-morrow.

Light was thrown on the cause of the tragedy when there was filed to-day with the County Register a deed of assignment, signed by Whitworth, in favor of the Fourth National Bank, in trust to secure the payment of $6,000 due the bank by Whitworth. The property assigned consists of real estate and thoroughbred stock valued at over $25,000. This leaves no doubt that Whitworth was financially involved.

He claimed Allison owed him $30,000, and it is reported that the obligation was incurred in the recent political campaign.

It is further asserted that a great part of this amount Allison refused to repay, on legal grounds. Whitworth was incensed that he should have spent his money to re-elect Allison, and that Allison should not only refuse to repay, but should eject him from his office.

Allison's failure to pay made it necessary for Whitworth to make the assignment. Whitworth has said since the tragedy that he and Allison could not breathe the same air or live on the same earth.

ARRESTED FOR MAKING A RACE HANDBOOK

Friend of the Bookmaker Tries to Bribe the Policeman and Gets into Trouble.

Policeman Morris Cohen of Inspector McAvoy's staff went into a saloon kept by George Middleton, at 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. He had heard that Schofield Williams was making a book there on the races at St. Asaph. When he went in he saw a man give some money to Williams, who was sitting at a table, upon which were racing cards and various paraphernalia of the bookmaker's business.

As soon as Williams was placed under arrest, Middleton went up to Cohen and told him that he wanted to speak to him. At the same time Middleton pressed two bills in Cohen's hand, telling him to get away as quickly as he could. Cohen then arrested Middleton. Both men were arraigned, later in teh afternoon, before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Court and held in $1,000 for examination. They were2bailed by Peter De Lacy.

Kerngood's Mysterious Disappearance

Jacob S. Kerngood, the traveling salesman who disappeared from the New-York Central train between St. Thomas, Canada, and Syracuse, N. Y., a week ago, has not been found, nor has his wife received any information that would lead to any surmises as to what has become of her husband.

Gift of a Deer to Central Park.

Superintendent Burns of the Central Park Menagerie expects to receive in a few days a Virginia deer from W. W. Skiddy of Stamford, Conn. The deer will come as an absolute gift, and not as a loan.

RAN AWAY AFTER THE WEDDING

Miss Mollie Baker Became Mrs. Smith, Then Eloped, It Is Supposed, with a Former Beau.

HARRISVILLE, R. I., Nov. 15.—Miss Mollie Baker, a pretty and attractive eighteen-year-old resident of Graniteville, recently became the bride of Addison R. Smith of this village. The marriage ceremony took place in the evening, and was followed by a corn-husking party.

To this nuptial entertainment a very large crowd of young folks were invited, among them being a good-looking, smooth-faced young man known as William Wilcox, an operative in one of the mills at Graniteville, the home of the bride.

The guests remained until 11 o'clock, and the bride went just outside the doorway to bid some of them good-night. Wilcox spoke to her and went away. The bride returned to the house, but upon some pretext she left the house again, and nothing has been heard of her whereabouts since.

Young Wilcox is also missing from his home in Graniteville, and the folks there say that he and the bride were always in love.

Smith has received a letter, apparently from his wife, saying she will never come back.

MANY PATENTS ARE AT STAKE

ON A SUPREME COURT DECISION DEPEND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

A Fine Point in Patent Law Raised by the Suit of the Bate Refrigerating Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The argument in the case involving the life of the Bate refrigerating patent, a process for freezing meats, was begun in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by C. E. Mitchell of Connecticut, ex-Commissioner of Patents, for the company. This case is probably the most important in the history of the Supreme Court, in view of the vast extent and value of the interests that will be affected by the decision.

The matter at issue is the construction of Section 4,887, Revised Statutes, relating to the life of a patent granted by the United States upon an invention for which a foreign Government has also granted a patent, and the particular question to be decided is: Does the date of application for the patent or the date of issue of the patent in the United States determine whether or not the term of the patent is to be limited by the term of the foreign patent?

The Bate Company brought suit for infringement of its patent against Schwarzschild & Sulzberger in the Southern District of New-York, and the bill was there dismissed upon the defendants' plea that a patent had been issued in England upon the same invention between the dates of the application for and the issue of the patent in the United States, and that therefore the latter patent had expired with the English patent prior to the bringing of the suit.

The case went to the Court of Appeals, and that court has asked the Supreme Court of the United States to instruct it upon the question, in effect, "when did or when does the patent granted Bate in the United States expire?"

The decision of the court will affect the life of many important and valuable patents, notably in connection with the telephone and electric light, and the case is being closely watched by the attorneys of companies interested.

Besides the counsel of the parties to the suit, the Bell Telephone Company is represented by J. J. Storrow, the electric lighting companies by Leonard E. Curtis and Paul D. Cravath, the Harrison International Telephone Company by ex-Attorney General B. H. Bristow, who, with W. H. Kenyon, has filed a brief in support of the position taken by the defendants; the Chemical Rubber Company by B. F. Lee, who has filed a brief in support of the contention by the Bate Company, and Milo G. Kellogg of Chicago, in whose behalf ex-Solicitor General Charles H. Aldrich was to-day granted leave to file a brief.

The argument will be continued to-morrow by James C. Carter for the Bate Company, and by Wheeler H. Peckham and Edmund Wetmore for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

NEXT CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Minneapolis Selected as the Place and Dec. 8 and 10 as the Dates.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The Executive Committee of the National Municipal League to-day accepted the invitation of Mayor William H. Eustis and the heads of the commercial bodies of Minneapolis to hold the league's second annual conference in that city. The conference will be held on Dec. 8 and 10, and a number of prominent persons who are interested in the betterment of City Governments will attend.

James C. Carter of New-York, the eminent lawyer, is President of the league. The organizations composing the national body are:

City Club, New-York; Advance Club, Providence, R. I.; Baltimore Reform League; City Club, Hartford, Conn.; Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, New-York; Good Government Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; Good Government Club, Troy, N. Y.; Board of Trade, Minneapolis; Municipal Reform Club, Syracuse, N. Y.; Citizens' Vigilance League, New-York; Good Government Club, Berkeley, Cal.

Municipal League, Philadelphia; Municipal League, Boston; Municipal League, Milwaukee, Wis.; Library Hall Association, Cambridge, Mass.; Citizens' Reform Movement, Baltimore; Citizens' Association, Boston; Citizens' Association, Albany, N. Y.; Citizens' Union of Kings County, New-York; Taxpayers' Association, Baltimore; Men's Patriotic League, Pittsburg, Penn., and National Civil Service Reform League.

THE CASE OF CHARLES F. SCHMOHL

Coroner Schultze Begins the Inquest—What Prisoner Schmidt Says.

Coroner Schultze yesterday began the inquest in the case of Charles F. Schmohl, who was found mortally wounded in front of Roosevelt Hospital on the morning of Oct. 25. He died twelve hours later.

At first it was supposed that he had been run over by a crosstown car, but it was subsequently learned that he had been robbed.

Detectives on Tuesday arrested Charles Schmidt and Frank Artman of 244 West Sixtieth Street. Schmidt alleged that Artman had boasted that he had stolen a coat and pocketbook on Fifty-ninth Street on the night in question.

Owing to the failure of important witnesses to appear yesterday, the Coroner adjourned the case until next Monday morning. Both prisoners were taken back to the Yorkville Prison.

Jumped from the Troy Night Boat.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—On the arrival of the river steamer City of Troy, from New-York, this morning, the officers reported that a man had jumped overboard last evening near Highlands.

The man, whose name is not known, had been detected peeping into cabins occupied by women, and when the officers of the boat were summoned, he seized two life preservers and sprang overboard. The boat was stopped, but no trace of the man could be found.

THE POOR LITTLE GERMAN BAND

Declared by Brooklyn Aldermen to be Detrimental to Organized Labor.

The Law Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has decreed that German bands are detrimental to organized labor.

The committee has had this subject before it for six months, but for some reason it deferred action until the Musical Union of Brooklyn took a hand in the fight. When the committee met yesterday there were present M. J. Flaherty and D. S. McCullough for the union, while Jacob Yung and J. Schreiner were present to speak for the itinerant players. Aldermen Karutz, Cary, Walsh, Leich, and Guilfoyle composed the committee.

Alderman Karutz did not see why the bands should not be allowed to continue their "musical" wanderings, as he had found out that most of their members were married.

In response to questions, the representatives of the German players said they divided the proceeds, and averaged about $5 each per week. Mr. Schreiner said it would be a great disappointment for the poor people, who were greatly pleased with the amusement furnished by the bands.

Alderman Leich, the jester of the "Board of Accidents," said: "Do you think that the so-called high-toned people pay you to play or to move on?"

"Why, they pay for the music," was the reply.

"Aren't you ordered off six out of ten times?" the Alderman from the hill section asked.

"It is often that we are ordered away," responded Mr. Schreiner, "but it's only because of sickness or death in the houses."

Alderman Walsh then said: "Isn't there an understanding between you and the saloon keepers that you shall play in front of their saloons for a couple of glasses of beer and the free lunch?"

"No, Sir. We don't play for beer; we play for money," was the response.

Mr. Flaherty, who appeared for the Musical Union, said regular musicians frequently lost jobs because they were underbid by the itinerant musicians. He also said it was un-American to go around begging for money. If the men wanted to join the union they could do so.

Aldermen Walsh, Guilfoyle, and Leich voted to compel the German bands to leave the streets of Brooklyn, while Aldermen Cary and Hess voted to retain them. The Board of Aldermen will deal with the subject at the next meeting.

MAN BROUGHT SAFELY TO SHORE

Rescued Just in Time from the Mud of the Charles River Flats.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—While two stonecutters employed in Scorgie's stone works, in Cambridge, were at work this morning about 8 o'clock, they happened to look out at the Charles River flats, on which the stone yard borders, and saw what they at first took to be a seal in the mud. The supposed seal, however, began to wave its arms, and the stonecutters saw that it was a man stuck up to his armpits in the flats.

They hurriedly laid planks out over the flats to him, and succeeded in rescuing him from his dangerous predicament in an exhausted condition. The shore was reached just in time, for the tide had turned some time before. The man was taken to the Cambridge Hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to say that his name was Horace L. Coombs. He is thirty-four years old, boards at 882 Main Street, Cambridge, and is employed as a compositor at the University Press. He was not in a condition to explain how he got on the flats. There was no indication that he had been drinking, and the matter remains for the present a mystery.

THE STOKES LIBRARY IN ANSONIA CLOSED

The People There, It Is Said, Have Not Shown Proper Appreciation.

ANSONIA, Conn., Nov. 15.—The fine library erected by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes of New-York a year ago, in memory of Anson G. Phelps, has been closed, because, it is said, those for whom the structure was intended have shown a lack of appreciation.

The library has not been as popular with the people of Ansonia as the founder thought it would be, and the attendance has at all times been limited. The claim is made that the gift was hedged in with such restrictions that the local authorities did not think best to accept it, or even place the matter before the public to decide whether or not to take it.

The orders to close the building were received from New-York on Friday last, and those having it in charge have no idea what the next step will be. The building is of sandstone, beautiful in design, and cost about $100,000.

Miss Stokes furnished the library with 30,000 volumes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, brisk to high southwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, south to west winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, south winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer, colder in northern portion Friday night, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler in northern portion Friday evening, winds shifting to north. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in northern portion, winds shifting to north. TENNESSEE, generally fair, colder in western portion, decidedly colder by Friday night, winds shifting to north. KENTUCKY, generally fair, probably followed by rain or snow Friday night, colder, cold wave by Friday night, winds shifting to north. ILLINOIS, generally fair, cold wave, northwest winds. INDIANA, fair, probably followed by snow flurries, decidedly colder, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, colder, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler in northern portion, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except snows near the lakes, colder, northwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cold wave, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cold wave, except in extreme northwest portion, northwest winds. IOWA, fair, cold wave, northwest winds. MISSOURI, local rains or snow, cold wave by Friday evening, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, colder in extreme southeast portion; northwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, except extreme western portion, northwest winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, cold wave, except in extreme northwest portion, northwest winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, followed by local rain or snow in northern portion, decidedly cooler in the interior by Friday evening, winds shifting to north. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, snow flurries, cold wave by Friday evening, north winds. ARKANSAS, fair, except local rain or snow in northwest portion, decidedly colder by Friday evening, north winds. KANSAS, local snows, cold wave, north winds. COLORADO, local snow in the early morning, followed by fair, decidedly colder in central and southern portions, north winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

SIGNALS are displayed at all lake stations and from the Delaware Breakwater to Boston and section. A trough of low barometer extends from Lake Superior to Northwest Texas. The barometer is lowest northeast of Lake Superior, and a storm is developing over Oklahoma. An area of high barometer occupies the Northern Rocky Mountain districts, and the barometer is high over the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen over the eastern and southern districts, and a cold wave has overspread the Northwest, where the temperature has fallen 30 to 50 degrees in the last twenty-four hours. Generally fair weather has prevailed, except in the Northwest, where light snow is reported. During Friday the cold wave will extend over the western lake region, the Upper and Middle Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and Lower Ohio Valleys, and probably reach Northern Texas. Over the eastern part of the country the weather will be generally fair, with lower temperature Sunday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:48 | Sun sets...4:41 | Moon rises...P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:33	10:10	3:12	4:02
Governors Island	9:58	10:24	3:48	4:34
Hell Gate	11:51	12:17	5:16	6:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Chester, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

Alliança, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Aller, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Athos, Haiti	.....	.....
City of Para, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	.....	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manhanset, Havre	.....	.....
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

Friesland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
New-York, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 16.—Aller, Bremen, Nov. 6; Dresden, Bremen, Nov. 3; Elysia, Gibraltar, Oct. 30; Manhanset, Swansea, Nov. 2; Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 1; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 10; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Santiago, Nassau, Nov. 13; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Nov. 3; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.—Galileo, Hull, Nov. 3; La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 10; New-York, Southampton, Nov. 10; The Queen, London, Nov. 3.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—Aurania, Liverpool, Nov. 10; Colorado, Galveston, Nov. 11; Rhaetia, Havre, Nov. 7; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; Werra, Genoa, Nov. 8.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.—Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 9; Etona, St. Lucia, Nov. 11; Massachusetts, London, Nov. 8; Seneca, Havana, Nov. 15; State of California, Glasgow, Nov. 9.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—Alene, Kingston, Nov. 14; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Rhynland, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 7.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Nov. 15.

SS Olbers, (Beig.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro Oct. 21, St. Lucia Nov. 6, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Huby, Antwerp Oct. 24, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bristol, (Br.,) Broomhead, Southampton Nov. 4, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:53 P. M. yesterday.

SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Di Marco, Gigenti Oct. 8, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS City of St. Augustine, Gaskill, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber to Yellow Pine Lumber Company—vessel to Warren Ray.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston Nov. 9 via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Roanoke, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

Bark Albertina, (Br.,) Dill, from Rosario Sept. 11, passed Sandy Hook at 4:45 P. M. bound in.

Brig Fanelly, (Fr.,) Auguesse, from Nantes Sept. 26, was reported off Highland at 4:45 P. M. bound in.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., S. E., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS El Sud, for New-Orleans; Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News; Peconic, for Philadelphia; Maskelyne, for Rio Janeiro and Santos; Trinidad, for Hamilton, Bermuda.

Ship Santa Clara, for Shanghai.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Nov. 8 for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 8:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Nov. 6 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Germania, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Nov. 15 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Oct. 31 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from New-York Oct. 30 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Janeta, (Br.,) Capt. Perle, sld. from Gibraltar for Sandy Hook Nov. 9.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 12.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York Oct. 30, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Nunan, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at London to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 15.—SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen, sld. for New-York at 2 A. M. to-day.

GENOA, Nov. 15.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Capt. Stormer, for New-York via Gibraltar, sld. hence at 10 A. M. to-day.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 15.—SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. here at 2 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 2 P. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 15.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York via Southampton, arr. here at 7 A. M. to-day.

Instruction—City Schools.

FRANK DAMROSCH'S SIGHT-SINGING CLASSES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. No previous knowledge of music required. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

C. H. RIVERS' Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 175 State St., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 4. Primary, academic, and college preparatory dep'ts. Kindergarten Oct. 10. 15th year.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue. Primary, preparatory, academic, and post-graduate classes.

CLASS FOR BOYS. 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 3. Fifteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

THE MISSES WHEELER DAY SCHOOL AND kindergarten, 637 Madison Av., corner 59th St., over Jaeger's.

Instruction—Country Schools.

TRINITY HOME SCHOOL.—$10.00; mother's care; English, German, French, music, painting. MRS. AYRES, Principal, Rossville, S. I.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box 101 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE, Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON. ARTISTIC STYLES at LOW prices and EASY TERMS. RENT WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE. Fine tuning. SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS, $100 UPWARD. EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 5TH AV., N. Y.

Dry Goods.

MEDICINE DAY.—Watch these prices: Castoria, 14c.; Listerine, 49c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Paskola, 34c.; Carter's Little Liver Pills, 9c. Everything half price. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Medical.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS.—Best cure for gout, rheumatism, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, &c., &c. C. THORMAHLEN, 253 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, ...st Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

22d ST., 116 WEST, NEAR 8th AV.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms, mirror, bath, hot water; suitable for gentlemen or families; other rooms; single or suite; good table board; French cooking.

22d ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor; handsomely furnished; for small family of adults; (without board;) references.

34th ST., 2 WEST, ONE DOOR From 5th Av.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table.

44 WEST 12th ST.—Desirable sunny second-floor square and third-floor hall rooms; excellent board; references.

50th, 61 WEST.—Second floor front sunny alcove, and large room first floor, with board; references.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable room to rent; first-class table and appointments.

GRAMERCY PARK, 40, CORNER 21st ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; board and appointments strictly first-class; privilege of private park; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

SAN MARCO, 21 West 32d St. Select family house; suites, with private bath and toilets; second floor; moderate rates; hotel service.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 5th Av.; windows on two sides in every room; references.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Fine location; handsomely-furnished rooms; southern exposure; singly or en suite; references.

22 AND 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

22d ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults, without board; references.

31st ST., 52 EAST.—For gentlemen; newly furnished; can give choice; exceptionally pleasant.

48 WEST 35th ST.—Two connecting rooms; large and small private bath; breakfast; prices moderate.

55 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 25th St.—Second floor; private bath; en suite or single; rooms to gentlemen.

58th ST., EAST, 135.—Large, clean, well-furnished rooms; $5 per week; also hall room.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Comfortably-furnished room and dressing room, with all improvements, for a gentleman.

127 WEST 47th.—Large, handsome-furnished rooms to rent; location convenient to all cars; terms reasonable.

A LARGE, SQUARE WELL-FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, at a very reasonable rent; house is one block from elevated station. Apply 237 Lexington Av., corner of 34th St.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC. Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York. This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans. RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK

WORKERS IN FINE METALS

The New-York Jewelers' Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.

GREETING TO MAYOR-ELECT STRONG

Artistic Souvenirs of the Occasion—Speeches by Mr. Strong, Mayor Schieren, C. S. Smith, and Others.

The New-York Jewelers' Association had its twentieth annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening, and over 200 members and guests, representing the large wholesale jewelry houses in the country, were present.

Delmonico's large banquet hall was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, and the tables were ornamented with elaborate silver services which had been loaned for the occasion by three silverware firms in this city. The menu cards were works of art and will be prized as souvenirs of the occasion. They were in white and gold. On the front cover of each card, embossed in gold, was the name of the guest for whom it was intended, together with a fine hand-painted sketch in water-colors and the crest of the society.

Augustus K. Sloan, the President of the association, presided. At his right sat William L. Strong, the Mayor-elect of New-York City; Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn; ex-Judge Noah Davis, Charles L. Tiffany, Frederic Taylor, and David C. Dodd, Jr. On his left were the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Louis E. Bomeisler, Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mayor of Newark, N. J., and Anthony J. G. Hodenpyl.

In the body of the hall were six tables, at which were seated, among others, John C. Mount, O. G. Fessenden, George W. Shiebler, Aaron Carter, Joseph B. Bowden, James E. Spencer, Ludwig Nessen, Alfred H. Smith, P. T. Tunison, George N. Wilcox, George Krementz, David C. Townsend, Sidney T. White, Alexander Lelong, A. L. Brown, R. A. Robbins, Henry E. Ide, G. A. Carter, Jr., Frank T. Sloan, George B. Jacques, Charles W. Bailey, Gen. George H. Ford, David Dodd, Robert C. Black, M. L. Bowden, John S. Spencer, W. H. Kaye, Watson A. Miller, James A. Cheney, William N. Le Cato Charles G. Braxmor, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Louis A. Blackinton, Willis D. Upton, William C. Rich, Stephen Avery, Appleton Smith, Frank A. Lebkuecher, John T. Howard, John N. Taylor, D. V. P. Cadmus, Harrison B. Smith, Francis H. Leggett, S. C. Howard, E. T. James, H. P. Doremus, Cyrus Clark, P. H. Galbreath, J. R. Tennant, Elmer E. Wood, E. V. Clerque, F. H. Bawo, Herbert W. Richards, A. Remick, Clement Weaver, James A. Punderford, Charles W. Wattles, John Linberr, James R. Armiger, W. H. Wheeler, and A. O. Headley.

When Mayor-elect Strong entered the room he was received with loud cheers.

After full justice had been done to the viands set before the guests, and they had fully enjoyed the Veuve Clicquot Sec, which was served with the entrées, President Sloan made a brief speech of welcome to the members of the association and their guests.

He thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him by his election as President, which carried with it the privilege of presiding at the feast of the night, which was the most brilliant and successful in the history of the association.

He then proposed the first toast of the evening, "The President of the United States," which was received with cheers, the company rising and drinking to the health of President Cleveland.

Before proceeding with the regular order of toasts, President Sloan introduced Mayor-elect Strong as the gentleman who had been elected to the high office of Mayor of the Great City of New-York.

As Mr. Strong rose to respond, he was greeted with loud cheers. He said:

The papers have said again and again that I am no speaker, and therefore you must not expect a speech from me.

When the young gentleman who called on me to extend to me your invitation he assured me that you would not expect a speech from me. I looked him over and thought that he would make a first-rate dry goods salesman, what used to be called a dry goods drummer. [Laughter.] But I suppose you want me to say something.

I am in the part of the town where the business we have had a sort of cyclone for the past two years, and none of us have made any money. Looking about me to-night I feel that there is only one business I would like to engage in, and that is the jewelry business. I doubt if any other branch of business could muster such a happy and prosperous looking gathering. I am satisfied that none of you will apply for office, for what would $5,000 or $6,000 a year matter to you. [Laughter.]

This is the first public dinner I have attended since election, and I thank you for the compliment you have paid me. I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance the twentieth annual dinner of the New-York Jewelers' Association.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was then introduced, and in response to the cordial greeting he received he said:

I congratulate Mr. Strong on the fact that he has eaten his maiden dinner, and has made his maiden speech. He has commenced well, but we don't know how he will end.

It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening, and I esteem it a privilege to meet the Mayor whom you have so triumphantly elected.

American jewelry is noted the world over for its good workmanship and taste. There is no show about it. It is just like our own people—plain and solid.

You sought a bright jewel for your Mayor, and when you found it you gave it a brilliant setting. The people expect him to shine in purity and honesty, and the hard rubbing he will receive in criticism of his acts will only add to his lustre. I can sympathize with him in the ordeal that is before him, but the people will uphold him if he is steadfast in his endeavors to serve them; and with the co-operation of all citizens who love good government there can be no doubt of his success.

Mayor Lebkuecher of Newark, who is a member of the association, was then introduced and made a brief response to the greeting that was accorded him.

The second toast on the card, "Our Flag and Country," was responded to by Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

The Rev. J. W. Brown responded to the toast, "Education—The Base of Future Greatness," and ex-Judge Noah Davis spoke to the toast, "The Gladsome Light of Jurisprudence."

In response to the toast, "Commercial Integrity—The Secret of Success," Charles Stewart Smith said:

I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, that the profession to which your association belongs is one of the oldest and most interesting of the occupations of man. The workers in silver and gold and precious stones have, from remote antiquity, been perhaps more closely connected with the art and progress of the world than any trade or profession with which commerce has been allied. There is, and always has been, a very intimate connection between commercial success and the progress and cultivation of art. The city or country which has the best museums, picture galleries, libraries, and theatres has also, by reason of these attractions, the best-patronized railroads, hotels, and shops, and the most skill in manufacturing ornamental as well as useful articles. The merchant made Venice the Bride of the Sea, and the art world owes a debt of gratitude to that great family of merchants, the Medici, whose collections and monuments have enriched nearly all the cities of Italy.

In the last analysis, character is the final test of all human conduct, and marks success or failure in the life of any man or institution. Take a bill of exchange, it is a certificate of character of the men whose signatures made it negotiable in the money centres of the world.

What was the reason in the late election, that Tammany was hurled from power so ignominiously? Because that vile organization had been revealed a bankrupt in character.

"Woman" was responded to by Louis E. Bomeisler; "Our Friends," by Frederic Taylor, and "Our Craftsmen, Artists, Every One," by David C. Dodd, Jr.

CONTEST OVER THE GOVERNORSHIP

Nebraska Republicans Will Carry the Election Into Court—Charges of Fraud Made.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 15.—After debating the question for some time the members of the Republican State Central Committee announced to-day that they would contest the election of Judge Holcomb to the Governorship. Secretary Sedgwick said the grounds for contest on behalf of Majors, the defeated candidate, would be charges of fraud in several voting precincts in Omaha, incompetency of election judges, and consequent irregularities in the count, and the fact that ballots in many counties were not printed according to the form laid down in a decision by the Supreme Court.

Judge Holcomb will be served with a notice of contest in a few days.

Police Work on Election Day Praised.

The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs adopted resolutions on Wednesday, declaring that "the conduct of the members of the police force on election day is deserving of the highest praise," and adding:

"The Council wishes to express its hearty apreciation of the action of Superintendent Byrnes in changing the assignment of police officers to different polling places, and the sincere and earnest support he and other members of the force rendered to the Good Government watchers in the exercise of their duties."

WOMEN THREATEN A BOYCOTT

NO W. C. T. U. TRADE FOR VENDORS OF DRY GOODS AND WHISKY.

White Ribboners of Kings County May Treat Them as They Are Treating the Retail Grocers.

The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions of New-York and Brooklyn—the White Ribboners, as they call themselves—are likely, it was said yesterday by one of their leaders, to take part in the controversy that has arisen between the retail grocers and the owners of some of the dry goods department stores because of the introduction of a wine and liquor department in these stores.

The White Ribboners are a very considerable body of women in the two cities, and they represent a strong influence at all times in the cause of temperance.

The members of the Kings County Women's Christian Temperance Union held a mass meeting of indignation early last Summer and denounced the retail grocers who dealt in wines and liquors, and resolved to withdraw their patronage from any retail grocer who dealt in alcoholic fluids. That boycott is still on, and it has caused many of the Brooklyn grocers serious financial loss.

Now that the dry goods department stores have gone into the liquor business, the White Ribboners will be at variance with both the dry goods stores and the retail grocers.

There are over 2,000 active, working White Ribboners in New-York, and there are over 600 in Brooklyn. None of the honorary members of the association is included in this number.

Mrs. M. J. Annable, Treasurer of the Kings County Women's Christian Temperance Union, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the White Ribboners would certainly withdraw their trade from any dry goods store that sold liquor.

Mrs. Annable has been traveling in the Orient for several months, and reached her Brooklyn home, 425 Putnam Avenue, only yesterday morning. She learned of the controversy between the retail grocers and the department stores and she was phompt to express her sentiments.

"We women in this Women's Christian Temperance Union," said Mrs. Annable, "have given our lives to the movement, and to the cause of temperance. It is the fixed principle of our existence. Then, why should we patronize those storekeepers who, by selling whisky and other alcoholic drinks, do that which seeks to break down the force of our example and our teaching?

"It is for us to decide where we will spend our money. The dry goods business ought to be able to survive without the aid of whisky. It ought not to have to depend on a business which is injurious to the world at large.

"If these dry goods merchants say, as published, that they are doing whatever kind of business is demanded of them by their customers and would put in a bar, as one of them is quoted, if his customers so desired, I would like to know why the same logic would not apply to any disreputable business. Anything that will increase the temptation of women to buy and drink whisky will be very objectionable to the home and harmful to the community.

"It is very wrong to sell whisky in a dry goods store patronized largely by women. The dry goods business is no vehicle for the rum traffic.

"I can hardly believe it possible that women and girls are employed in these department stores to sell the wines and liquors. That is very wrong.

"To the best of my belief, all of the White Ribboners will withdraw their trade from any dry goods store that introduces whisky or any alcoholic drink in its departments. The rank and file of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will repudiate such stores."

It was said yesterday that the dry goods firm of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn, applied for a liquor license several weeks ago, and that for a short time the Excise Commissioners were disposed to grant the license.

The Brooklyn Citizen is responsible for the statement that retail grocers and others protested against the proposed granting of a liquor license to Messrs. Abraham & Straus, and threatened that if the license should be issued, they would hold an indignation meeting in the Academy of Music.

Excise Commissioner George B. Forrester said he had not voted to grant the license, and that "it was refused on general principles."

The Citizen says Commissioner Forrester admitted yesterday that the license had been signed by Commissioners Hackes and Welles, and that the firm had sent a letter to the Commissioners, stating that they had agreed not to accept the license.

Want a Colored Man on the Board.

A delegation of colored ministers representing the Ministerial Alliance of New-York and vicinity called on Mayor Gilroy at the City Hall yesterday and requested the appointment of a colored man as a member of the Board of Education. The Rev. Ernest Lyons was spokesman of the delegation, which was composed of the Rev. P. D. Tompkins, the Rev. R. D. Wynn, the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, the Rev. H. G. Miller, and the Rev. W. H Dickerson.

Mayor Gilroy said that he would take the request under consideration, but could hold out little hope because there were so few Commissioners to be appointed, and he did not want to change the personnel of the present board.

Fined $10 for Insulting an Actress.

George P. Bryant of 16 East Seventieth Street, the young lawyer who was arrested Wednesday afternoon for insulting Miss Lila Kavanaugh, an actress of 186 West Twenty-fourth Street, was arraigned before Justice Voorhis, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

He apologized to Miss Kavanaugh and said that he had been drinking. Justice Voorhis fined him $10.

We are ahead of the foreigners in the fit of our underwear, and have shapes that no other city dealer keeps.

Why isn't "New-York-made" as good a term for excellence as "London-made"?

The men's gloves we put our initials on are equal to any ever produced anywhere, cost you less than London's best, and are made in your own city.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE OPEN

Presidents of Three Universities Assist at the Ceremonies.

MORNINGSIDE PARK AN ACROPOLIS

Thus Designated Because It Is the Seat of Many Institutions of Learning—New-York an Object Lesson.

The new buildings of the Teachers' College, on West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Morningside Heights, were formally opened yesterday. A large number of guests were welcomed by President Walter L. Herney. He spoke of the close relations which existed between the Teachers' College and Columbia University.

President Low was introduced as the Chairman. In taking the chair he said:

It is a matter of the first importance that the Teachers' College has found its permanent home so close to the new site of Columbia.

It is significant that two distinct bodies of people interested in education should have selected these heights as the natural home in New-York City for educational institutions seeking to find a permanent footing in the midst of the resistless growth of the metropolis. The reason is not far to seek. Population already has surrounded these heights with a great band of life, but the heights themselves are still largely undeveloped. By their configuration they offer precisely the conditions which such institutions need—accessibility to a large population, together with a certain retirement from the noise and disturbance of surrounding life and the promise of permanent occupancy. This hill is really the Acropolis of New-York.

When Columbia moves to its new site, and when Barnard also is here, so that the three colleges are close to each other, I apprehend that the merits of the relation will be made very clear to everybody."

Bishop Potter offered prayer, after which President Eliot of Harvard delivered a short address. He was followed by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins. President Gilman said:

New-York is an example to all this land—a colossal object lesson. It is in itself a sort of teachers' college where other cities may learn both what to do and what not to do. It suffers a bad municipal organization for years—then overturns it in a day with the battery of the Ten Commandments. Other cities may follow or neglect the lessons, but are sure to watch, weigh, and judge what happens on the island of Manhattan. The Central Park is opened—similar parks appear in Boston and San Francisco; museums devoted to the works of nature and of art are established—Washington and Chicago begin the like; Columbia unites the institutions of higher education in a federative union—Baltimore follows in the same. Here and now the unfolding of a new idea is celebrated—an idea not absolutely new, but new in its environment and possibilities. The leaders of education in other cities, in surprise and delight, will note, praise, emulate the suggestions here embodied, the generosity with which they have been supported, the enthusiasm which has governed their development.

For four centuries our forces have been expended upon the discovery of a continent, the preparation of an imperial domain to be the home of a hundred million people, governed by a Democracy. As the fifth century begins, Americans are spontaneously devoting their energies to education—to the maintenance of schools, colleges, parks, museums, libraries, surveys, laboratories, observatories—and it seems highly probable that the type of American civilization will be found in the union, in New-York or some other city, of all possible agencies for the enlightenment and instruction of the people. There will be, no doubt, many independent organizations acting in Federal alliance more or less close. Dissimilar parts will make a harmonious whole. Our Parthenon will be a university.

There is nowhere such a training school for teachers as here exists. In its amplitude, this is a positive contribution to American instruction. It breathes the spirit of the times, which demands special preparation for specific pursuits.

In this teachers' college, intelligent oversight, voluntarily assumed, intelligently exercised, persistently attentive, and liberally sustained, there already trained a great number of persons as teachers, and has enabled many others to perfect themselves in their work—all of whom go forth (if they bear the official certificates) trained in handcraft. As a consequence, we see the influence of the school felt in the most distant parts of the country. Any orphan asylum in a Southern State needs a teacher skilled in the manual arts and finds her here; a great educational institution is founded with an endowment of a million dollars, and the guidance of its work in handcraft devolves upon a graduate of this training college; a hospital with a training school for nurses needs some one to give instruction in the art of cooking, and looks here for the instructor; an Australian visits the schools of Europe and America in order to discover what is best for his own land, and singles out in his report the work of this college as exemplary.

The site of the new college is of great beauty. The ground, given by George W. Vanderbilt, includes twenty ordinary lots. Mr. Vanderbilt's architectural ideas have been followed in constructing the building, which is four stories high, of pressed brick, with sand-stone trimmings.

The Board of Trustees consists of Spencer Trask, Chairman; William F. Bridge, Melbert B. Cary, Arthur M. Dodge, Frederick F. Thompson, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., the Rev. James H. McIlvaine, D. D., Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Peter M. Bryson, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William B. Rice, Peter B. Olney, William G. Rockefeller, V. Everit Macy, George W. Vanderbilt, and William Greenough.

Whitestone's "Lexow Committee."

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 15.—The affairs of this village are to be investigated by a local "Lexow committee," composed of three members of the Good Government Club. The committee will endeavor to ascertain the amount of the entire indebtedness of the place, including the bonded indebtedness; what business methods are pursued by the several branches of the Local Government in ordering supplies, giving out contracts, and by what authority each item of debt has been incurred. The scope of the inquiry is to include the Board of Village Trustees, and the School, Water, and Health Boards. The committee will investigate the present sanitary condition of the village. The committee is composed of ex-Postmaster James F. Taylor, Robert Bickett, and Frank Wiley.

It Can Be Truly Said of FLINT'S fine Furniture: It is the best in this city. West 23d St.—Adv.

Ladies' Suits.

Important Sale To-day.

We have purchased the entire stock of Ladies' Suits of the largest importers and manufacturers in this country, to which we have added our own, all new stylish outfits for Street, Dinner and Evening wear, Tailor costumes, Skirts with Chiffon Waists, Mourning Suits, the whole making a most unique variety.

Most of these goods will be marked less than half the original wholesale price, thus constituting one of the greatest inducements for new, desirable garments.

Black, Colored and Novelty Suits.

Lot 1; . . . $10.00 per Suit.
Lot 2; . . . $15.00 " "
Lot 3; . . . $25.00 " "
Lot 4; . . . $50.00 " "

To this sale we also add all our imported Models, Novelties and Silk Waists.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

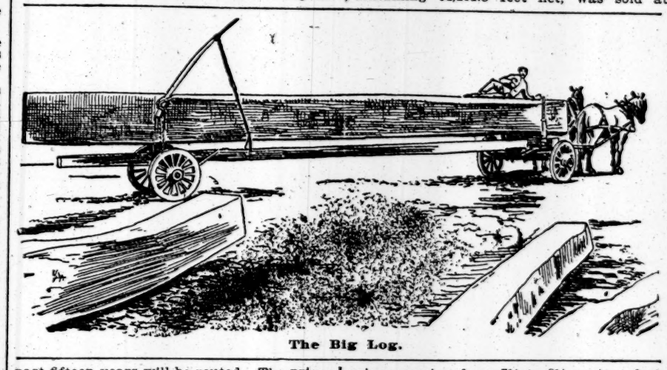
AUCTION SALE OF HARD WOODS

MASON & CO.'S SYSTEM MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Good Prices Received for Mahogany and Cedar Logs—Historical Speech by John Copcutt.

The first auction sale of imported hard woods that has been held in this city since 1878, took place yesterday afternoon at the salesroom of Mason & Co., Limited, at the foot of Seventh Street and East River.

More than $50,000 was realized from the auction, and it is believed that the trust which has controlled the market during the past fifteen years will be routed. The prices realized yesterday were very satisfactory, in many instances being higher than have heretofore prevailed.



The Big Log.

Dealers in hard woods who have had to submit to the exorbitant terms of the trust looked forward eagerly to the sale, and about 150 men who are engaged in the hard-wood business and cabinetmaking gathered at the auction rooms yesterday morning.

The salesroom is a new building, 78 by 28 feet in dimensions, and well lighted and ventilated. It stands on a corner of Constantine & Co.'s large woodyard, at the foot of East Seventh Street.

The prospective bidders were shown through the yard, which was filled with hard woods, both foreign and domestic, of every variety. Some had been there a few days and some for several months. Every quarter of the globe was represented in the immense piles of logs. As they passed about the yard the visitors noted for reference in catalogues of the sale the condition of the various lots.

Luncheon was served at noon, and at 12:30 o'clock Waldron Williams, Treasurer of the company and auctioneer, ascended the rostrum and announced that the sale would begin. With him were R. B. Constantine and G. F. Herriman.

Mr. Constantine said that before business was begun John Copcutt, the "Grandfather of the Mahogany Trade," would make an address. Mr. Copcutt is ninety-three years old, and as he walked without assistance to the platform he was greeted with applause. Mr. Copcutt said:

My father was a cabinetmaker in Reading, England, and I recollect his going to London, forty miles away, to buy mahogany. I was only a child, but I used to make toy windmills and sell them. In 1817 my father came to America, and we landed in New-York. My father first worked for Mr. Constantine, the father of the elder Constantine of this day.

Then he took a place at 340 Greenwich Street, and in 1820 I began to work at cabinetmaking myself. I worked for my father four years, and then I began to make the insides of pianofortes.

I bought a lot of mahogany in 1831 and sold it for a good price, and got a start in business. In 1832, I opened a place at Jay and Washington Streets. There was more profit in the business then than there is now, because taxes were lower and labor was cheaper. I next went to Washington and Franklin Streets, where I remained twenty-four years. Great many fine cargoes of San Domingo mahogany came here then, but it is scarce now. The principal cabinetmakers were in Broad Street, though there were two or three in Fulton Street.

We used to sell wood at auction for many years, until P. M. Dingle took up the present method. The last auction sale was held by Pells & Co. Now, I am glad to see, auction sales are beginning again. None of the old dealers is left.

At the conclusion of Mr. Copcutt's remarks Mr. Constantine stated that Mason & Co. had no representative on the floor.

"This sale," he declared, "is entirely legitimate. The wood goes to the highest bidder, except in certain cases where there may be reservation. But so far as Mason & Co. are concerned, we have no one who represents us."

Mr. Williams then took the gavel and called for bids. The first lots were from a cargo of African mahogany, and contained from 324 to 1,530 feet of wood each. Some of these were very choice, and the bidding was spirited. The lowest bid accepted for logs in this lot was 9 cents a foot, and the highest offered was 32 cents.

English oak and African walnut were not in demand, and several lots were withdrawn because the bidders preferred mahogany and cedar.

A cargo of Cuban cedar, containing 37,430.7 feet gross and 31,258.11 net, sold at prices ranging from 6 cents to 6¾ cents a foot. One hundred and six logs of Cuban mahogany, in which there were 4,580.11 feet net, sold as one lot for 4 cents a foot. A cargo of 813 logs of Cuban cedar, containing 55,586.4 feet net, went for from 5½ cents to 6 cents a foot.

The prize of the sale was a log of African mahogany 38 feet long and 38 inches in diameter, and containing 2,737 feet. It was started at 10 cents a foot, and was bid up to 23 cents, at which price it was bought by I. T. Williams & Son. Its total cost was $629.51. All the logs in that collection were large, and sold for good prices, because they were particularly adapted for veneer work. The lowest bid received for any of the cargo was 12½ cents.

A fine cargo of 169 logs of Mexican mahogany, containing 60,954.1 feet, sold for from 5 to 12 cents a foot.

The highest price paid at the auction was 51 cents a foot for a log of African mahogany, containing 590 feet. The bidding began at 8 cents, and was quickly raised to 20 cents. From that it was raised half a cent at a time to the knockdown price. It was bought by Julius Raynor. The rest of the cargo brought from 10 to 19 cents a foot.

A cargo of 211 logs of Mexican mahogany, containing 64,101.3 feet net, was sold at prices varying from 7½ to 8½ cents a foot. Most of it was bought by Julius Raynor. H. W. Erichs bought the bulk of the Cuban cedar that was sold.

As each log was put up separately for sale, the auction could not progress very rapidly, but everybody remained to the end. It was nearly 6 P. M. when the last bid was accepted. All present then crowded around Mr. Williams and congratulated him upon the success of the auction, and said they believed better times had been inaugurated for the trade. The sale was conducted without a hitch or a dispute.

Among the active and successful bidders were Charles E. Fleming of Bonneau & Fleming, william Wicke of the William Wicke Company, Thomas Williams of I. T. Williams & Son, John Kinney of Dannatt & Pell, Martin N. Barriss of Cleveland, Ohio; George Hagemayer of George Hagemayer & Sons, W. F. Clark of Ferguson & Clark, H. T. Bartlett of the E. D. Albro Company, Simpson Tolan, John Fox, Col. Allbright, Owen Bearse, Henry Sheip of Philadelphia, G. B. Hanford of the Foreign Hardwood Company, John and Charles Dingee of P. M. Dingee & Sons, Jerome Uptegrove, and William E. Uptegrove.

A large sale of domestic hardwood will be held next Thursday at the same place, and arrangements have been made to have similar sales every Thursday for some time to come.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Cavalry: Col. Edwin V. Sumner from Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighth, to Seventh Cavalry, vice Forsyth, appointed Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. Thomas McGregor from Major, Second, to Eighth Cavalry, vice Sumner; Major William M. Wallace from Captain, Sixth, to Second Cavalry, vice McGregor; Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom from First Lieutenant, Sixth, to Sixth Cavalry, Troop L, vice Wallace; First Lieut. John A. Harman from Second Lieutenant, Seventh, to Sixth Cavalry, Troop H, vice Blocksom. Infantry: Capt. Bernard A. Byrne from First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Company F, vice Schindel; First Lieut. William K. Jones from Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth, to Sixth Infantry, Company G, vice Byrne.

—Capt. F. A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the Columbia, and the Assistant Adjutant General will hereafter perform the duties of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. M. E. Saville, Thirteenth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, Fourteenth Infantry, three days' extension; Otho W. B. Farr, Second Artillery, two months' extension.

—Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, First Artillery, is detailed as a member of the Fort Columbus (New-York Harbor) court-martial

—Major David H. Kinzie, First Artillery, is assigned to Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, for station.

Navy.

—Passed Asst. Engineer W. H. Chambers has been detached from the New-York and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Asst. Engineer F. J. Schell has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the New-York.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

On the Chester, from Southampton.

A.—Mr. Abramof, Mrs. Abramof, H. E. Seymour Adams.—B.—Eugene Bremond, Mrs. E. Bremond, Pierce Bremond, Miss Maud Bremond, E. Burleigh, Mrs. J. D. Bishop, L. A. Biessy.—C.—Charles B. Cobbold, Mrs. Carey.—D.—John Donat, Mrs. Donat, Bancroft C. Davis, J. R. Durden.—F.—H. W. Farnum, Miss Farnum, Franklin Fugman, Miss Martha, Fry.—H.—Mrs. Emily Hawtree, Miss E. Henderson, A. D. F. Hamlin.—J.—J. T. Johnston.—K.—C. G. Knowles.—L.—The Misses Lindsay.—M.—Mrs. Massey, Miss McLaren, F. L. Manning, Miss May Manning, Miss Katherine Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Meader.—O.—C. A. E. Orme.—P.—Miss M. L. Pursseli, Miss Jeanne D. Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Prentis, Miss May Prentis, Miss Christine Prentis, Miss E. J. Pratt, Countess Pappeenheim, Mr. oand Mrs. C. Partridge, Miss Edith Partridge.—R.—Major and Mrs. E. O. Roessle, Miss Harriet Roessle, Miss Dora Roessle, E. O. Roessle, Jr.—S.—Mrs. Smith.—T.—Miss Tyson.—V.—Mrs. A. D. Vercoe, John Vercoe.—W.—Col. Thomas W. Weathered, Miss M. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wyndham, Miss Edith Wyndham, Miss Mary Wyndham, Miss Katherine Wyndham, Miss Constance Wyndham, Edmund Wyndham, Alyward Wyndham.—Y.—Mrs. M. E. Yeatman, Miss Yeatman, Miss M. E. Yeatman.

No High Prices on Free Wool Carpets. See the assortment at COWPERTHWAIT'S new store, 104 West 14th Street.—Adv.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Cloaks And Dresses.

Special.

School Coats made in mixed brown cloths, closed to neck, with large reveres. Full cape on a yoke collar, reveres and yoke trimmed with wide and narrow braid. Sizes 4 to 12 years, $7.00 to $9.00. According to size.

Long Coats made in all wool cheviots. Full military cape and fancy hood. Cape and hood edged with black astrakhan cloth, with narrow black braid above. Sizes 6 to 12 years, $11.50 to $13.50. According to size.

Wool Dresses, navy blue with dot. Trimmed with blue and white fancy braid. Full puff sleeves. Sizes 4 to 10 years, $8.50 to $9.50. According to size.

Attractive lines of cashmere Dresses, 4 to 12 years, in the various new shades, both guimpe and high neck. $12.00 to $22.00.

For both Boys and Girls, the many advantages of trading at the only "Children's store" are perfectly apparent. Not least among them is our offer to exchange anything unsatisfactory or refund the money, which is of special importance if children are not present when selections are made.

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SUITS and OVERCOATS

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These garments are made from the best quality of imported cloths; regular retail price, $25.00.

Open Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.

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Magnificent Exhibits of Furriers' Art. Superb Sealskin Coats, Capes, and Muffs.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN SABLES.

Neckties.

Neckties in various furs just received from our Paris establishment at very moderate prices.

REDFERN,
210 Fifth Av., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY

—Charles R. Flint gave a dinner last night at 4 East Thirty-sixth Street in honor of the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Salvador de Mendonça. The guests were August Belmont, John Crosby Brown, John P. Marquand, John A. Stewart, James A. Scrymser, Vernon H. Brown, Ulysses D. Eddy, Robert D. Evans, Col. Samuel P. Colt of Providence, Charles R. Miller, Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, Cornelius N. Bliss, William M. Ivins, and Wallace B. Flint.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty and Miss Emily A. Watson, each $100; Mrs. William Y. Mortimer, $50; "P." and "K. B. S.," each $25; "In Memoriam," "Cash," "F. E. D.," and "C.," each $10; "B." $5; "William Z. C.," and "R.," each $2; "Gratitude" and "Widow's Mite," each $1.

—Edward Banks, driver of a landau, who was arrested Wednesday night for knocking James McCrory, a gripman, off of Car No. 70 of the Broadway cable line, was held by Justice Voorhis, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in $1,000 bonds for examination. McCrory is in Roosevelt Hospital.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed that the steamship Peru arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday with Chinese and Japanese mails from Oct. 20 to Oct. 30, which will be due here on Monday. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office on Nov. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

—The second of the series of free organ concerts given by William C. Carl will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, on Monday at 4 P. M. Mr. Carl will be assisted by Mme. Zippora, soprano, and J. H. McKinley, tenor.

—Frank Damrosch has begun a series of lessons in sight singing in Carnegie Hall. He teaches women Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings, and men and women on Thursday evening.

—A course of lectures for women, under the auspices of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, will begin on Nov. 27 at 2:30 P. M., at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—The fair for the benefit of the St. Andrew's coffee houses at the Manhattan Athletic Club will be continued Monday afternoon and evening.

—A meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association will be held on Monday at 4:30 P. M. in St. Luke's Hospital.

Brooklyn.

—Francis Deacon, a jeweler of 12 Maiden Lane, New-York, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday obtained judgment against Caillon H. Betts, a lawyer, for $881.90. Deacon had sold Betts a number of diamonds for his wife. Betts gave a check on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, but it went to protest. He then gave a worthless check on the Chatham Bank.

—Major P. H. McNulty and several residents of Parkville called on Mayor Schieren yesterday. They carried a petition with 4,000 signatures, asking that the Ocean Boulevard be lighted. The Mayor said he was in favor of lighting the great driveway, and would do all in his power to secure the granting of their request.

—There will be an examination for promotion from Police Sergeants to Captains, Nov. 26. The Examining Board will consist of Police Inspectors McIvey, MacKellar, and Reilly, two Republicans and one Democrat. Sergeants who have held their present positions over five years are eligible for promotion.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday created the Seventeenth Sub-Precinct at Eastern Parkway and Osborne Street, and placed Sergt. Henry C. Velsor in command. Sergt. Velsor is a Republican, and is a member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of which Police Inspector McKelvey is a prominent member.

—Edward H. Beckert, the young man who obtained a quantity of clothing from Smith, Gray & Co., alleging that he was a missionary sent West by the Young Men's Christian Association, and who was arrested, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

—Central Office Detectives Wednesday arrested at the fair of the Twenty-third Regiment Albert Hogan of East Sixteenth Street, and William J. Williams of 216 East Forty-fifth Street, New-York, for attempting to pick pockets. They were held yesterday by Justice Walsh for examination.

Westchester County.

—The Republican dead-lock on the election of a Chairman for the Board of Supervisors is still unbroken. An adjournment was taken yesterday until next Monday, when another effort will be made to elect a Chairman. The Republicans, who have 9 majority in the board, are equally divided on Francis M. Carpenter of New-Castle and Joseph B. See of North Castle.

—In the suit of George H. Passey of Mamaroneck against Horace Creighead of the same place for damages for being bitten by a large mastiff owned by the defendant, the jury in the County Court, at White Plains, yesterday gave him a verdict for $650.

Yonkers.

—By the schedule of the Visiting Committees of the Board of Education for the current month, Trustee Brennan is assigned to School No. 7, Trustee Fancher to School No. 2, Trustee Fiedler to Schools Nos. 1, 4, and 8, Trustee Fitch to School No. 6, Trustee Phillips to School No. 3, and Trustee Nisbet to the High School.

—Diphtheria is quite prevalent, especially among the children of Yonkers. On the east side of the city there are half a dozen cases within a radius of two blocks. These children had been attending school almost up to the days they were confined to their rooms.

—Joseph Warhole was tried Wednesday afternoon, charged with violating the excise law Sunday, Oct. 21. The complainant was Policeman Welsh. The jury acquitted him.

—Thomas Frain his purchased the buildings and two lots of land, 20 and 22 Washington Street, formerly the property of Michael Desmond, deceased, for $3,550.

—The stewardesses of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church gave a sociable in the church last night for the benefit of their pastor, the Rev. G. S. Adams.

—Telegrams have been received announcing the safe arrival in Honolulu, Nov. 3, of Mrs. Edwin M. Jackson and Mrs. Oliver Chambers.

—Dr. J. H. Hoag of 86 Warburton Avenue is visiting for a couple of weeks in Brewster, N. Y.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—James O'Neill's New Play.—In the Grand Opera House, Boston, last night James O'Neill laid aside "Monte Cristo" temporarily and appeared in a new play, written for him by Eugene Fellner of Boston and called "Don Carlos de Seville." The play deals with the life of Don Carlos during the reign of Philip of Spain, and the period is 1650. Don Carlos is a typical hero of the Middle Ages, reckless and daring, but generous and loyal. There is a cathedral scene, in which a choir of twenty-five voices is heard. Don Carlos, on his return from foreign lands, a vagabond in appearance, is informed by an old nurse that he is the real heir to his father's estates. Don Salluste is now engaged to Leonora, the former playmate and sweetheart of Don Carlos. He refuses to disturb the happiness of Leonora by exposing the treachery of Don Salluste, but finally she learns the truth, and she and Don Carlos are united. The play, which is of the romantic type, was well received in Boston, and is to be seen here later in the season.

—Last of "Dr. Syntax."—But three more performances of "Dr. Syntax" will be given by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company at the Broadway. The engagement closes to-morrow night, and it is probable that Mr. Hopper will not appear in New-York again for two years. Manager Stevens thinks "Dr. Syntax" is good for at least two years on the road, but if he returned to New-York next Fall, he says, he would have to make a new production, which, under the circumstances, he thinks would be spending money foolishly.

—Miss Turner's Change of Bill.—"The Coming Woman," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has proved to be what a New-York manager, to whom the play was submitted years ago, predicted, "The Going Woman." Carrie Turner and her managers realize its weakness, and next week, the last of her engagement, Miss Turner will present "The Grust of

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POSTAL SERVICE FIGURES

Report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell.

THE APPOINTMENT AND BOND DIVISIONS

Efficient Work of the Inspectors in Ferreting Out Crime—Large Increase in Burglaries in Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell is now ready.

There are three divisions under his charge—appointments, bonds, and commissions, and Post Office Inspectors and mail depredations. The total number of Post Offices in operation in the United States on June 30 was 69,805. Of these 66,377 were fourth-class offices and 3,428 Presidential, the net increase over the previous year being 1,402. During the year 3,136 Post Offices were established and 1,734 discontinued. The total number of appointments during the year was 23,166, and the total number of cases acted upon 27,560. The greatest increase in the number of Post Offices in any of the States and Territories during the year was 166, in Virginia. During the previous fiscal year Texas showed the greatest increase, 95. Eleven States and Territories showed a decrease in the number of Post Offices. In thirteen States there were upward of 2,000 Post Offices. In the same number of States there were 100 or more Presidential offices.

The work of the bond division showed a decided increase, largely incidental to a change of administration. During the year applications were received from a few well-established surety and trust companies of the country for permission to be recognized by the department as sureties upon the bonds of Postmasters. The Postmaster General decided that such companies duly authorized by law and of certified good financial standing would be received as cosureties on bonds of the Presidential class, but only for half the amount for which the sureties would be required to certify. The statistics of the work of the bond division are largely a duplicate of those of the appointment division, for its work is supplementary in its nature, having to do with the recording and filing of bonds of Postmasters and the necessary records connected with the completion of appointments.

While the work of these two divisions, partfcularly that of the appointment division, naturally interests the public during the first half of an administration, it will be found that the operations of the division of Post Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations are in many respects fully as interesting and suggestive, and are undoubtedly in certain directions more important than those of either of the other divisions of the bureau. This division is charged with the government and assignment to duty of all the Inspectors employed in the Postal Service, with the preparation, issue, and investigation of all cases relating to depredations upon the mails and losses therein, including complaints and inquiries relating to mail matter passing between the United States and foreign countries, and across the territory of the United States from one foreign country to another, and the correspondence, foreign and domestic, connected with the same. The development of the Postal Service annually entails a corresponding increase of labor upon the division of Mail Depredations and Post Office Inspectors.

While the actual duties performed by the Inspectors are of the greatest importance, the moral effect upon the service generally of their operations cannot be too highly estimated. It is the sworn duty of the Inspectors to see that the sanctity of the seal guaranteed by the Constitution is not violated. They are constantly moving among the army of postal employes, exerting a moral influence, both restraining and corrective, alike to those within and those without the department; for among the important duties of the Inspector is that of instructing new Postmasters and employes in the postal laws and regulations and the usages of the service. Such instruction prevents errors and averts losses. Although the appropriation available did not admit of any appreciable increase in the number of Inspectors employed, the results show that the force as a body has been most diligent and faithful.

In the past year this division disposed of 94,370 cases of all kinds. The total of cases disposed of shows an increase over last year of 1,273. The number of complaints pertaining to the registered mail aggregated 5,926. Only fifteen complaints of carelessness in the handling of this matter by postal employes were received. The figures are based upon the actual results, and show that the employes in the postal service handled 15,050,554 pieces of domestic registered mail during the year, with the inconsiderable loss of one piece in every 11,758.

All letters and packages transmitted in the mails unregistered are included in the general classification of ordinary mail. The first great principle underlying the postal service is security. While speed is always insisted upon, no employe or contractor would be justified in jeopardizing the safety of the mail in the effort to expedite its dispatch, and this principle applies as distinctly to ordinary mail as to that which is registered. The results of the Inspectors' work upon this class of matter are remarkable. Many thousands of the complaints received turn out to be groundless, while those that are of a substantial nature are given most careful investigation. In an establishment of the proportions of the postal system it would be remarkable if some dishonest persons did not from time to time intrude themselves into positions of trust and importance. But the proportion of such is very small, and bears favorable comparison with great private business establishments. Gen. Maxwell, in his report, emphasizes the necessity that the public should report every depredation upon the mail, whether it relates to registered or ordinary matter, and guarantees for every complaint received the earnest attention of the department. During the year 56,877 complaints were received affecting the ordinary mail, 31,181 of these referring to letters and 25,696 to packages. This is a decrease in number of 1,983 as compared with the number of complaints of this class for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

The figures given in the report touching upon burglaries, burnings, wrecks, &c., are startling in their character, and show an almost uniform increase in depredations and casualties of this nature as compared with the year previous. With the exception of the pronounced increase in the number of Post Office burglaries, which is referred to at great length in the report, there is nothing alarming in these figures, for it is only reasonable to expect that crime and casulties will increase in proportion to the increase of opportunities presented by the growth of the country.

Under the head of miscellaneous cases the report treats of collections of money made through the Post Office Inspectors, and it is shown that such collections during the year amounted to $165,169.04, a large increase over those made for the previous year. During the year 14,950 complaints were received affecting foreign mail matter. Of this number 10,010 cases related to registered matter, 4,697 to ordinary matter, and 243 were of a miscellaneous character.

The complaints affecting foreign mail are of almost endless variety, but they partake of the same nature as those relating to the domestic mail, with the exception that nearly all foreign mails are subjected to those casualties which are peculiar to the high seas.

Mr. Maxwell, in his report, cautions the public against sending valuable inclosures in the foreign ordinary mail, for, while the international mail facilities afforded under Government protection have the entire confidence of the people, the records made of such mail in transit are meagre, and greatly diminish the possibility of tracing articles and locating losses. The report deals at much length with the handling of foreign mails at the New-York Post Office, and shows the great care exercised at that place in their disposition. Attention is also invited to the cordial and earnest co-operation of the Postmaster General and Chief Inspector of the Canadian service in all matters pertaining to the security of mails passing between the two countries.

Under the head of arrests for offenses against the postal laws, the report gives the number of such arrests made by the Inspctors as 2,008 during the fiscal year. The total number of Post Office burglars arrested was 351, and 1,334 of the number of arrests were persons not connected with the postal service. A large number of the cases have been disposed of in the United States courts, and forty-three in the State courts. As supplemental to the figures given of the great increase in the number of Post Office burglaries, Mr. Maxwell strongly urges the necessity of increased appropriation for the payment of rewards, as promising the best results looking to the conviction of such criminals, and on this point he says:

"Although I have on several occasions called attention to the matter of offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of Post Office burglars, I feel that the importance of the subject justifies extended notice in this report. The varied duties which are required of Post Office Inspectors prevent them from giving their attention specially to the apprehension of Post Office burglars, and it is a fact that the police authorities appear to have a general opinion that the roobery of a United States Post Office is no special concern of theirs, and that such matters properly come under the jurisdiction of the United States courts and officials. It also appears to be generally understood that the losses resulting from the robberies of Post Offices are sustained by the Government and not by the Postmasters, and this consideration has a tendency to make local authorities less zealous in their endeavors to pursue and arrest criminals of this class. Police officers have stated that if they had the assurance that even actual expenses would be paid they would make vigorous efforts to apprehend burglars of this class, but, feeling that they would be compelled to incur personal expense in the pursuit of offenders against the United States statutes, they have preferred to leave such pursuit to United States officers. I have no doubt that the offering of a small reward for the arrest and conviction of Post Office burglars would spur local officers to an active pursuit of these offenders, and would undoubtedly result in the capture and conviction of a much larger number of them."

The report concludes with a brief history of several of the most important cases successfully prosecuted during the year by the Inspectors, among the number being that of the trial and conviction of the Rev. G. F. B. Howard of Jackson, Tenn.; the Leroy Harris case, the attempted robbery of the mail car on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad at Seminole Station, the apprehension of the letter box thieves, Stratton, Tiller, and Boalan, the Charles Ford case of Port Huron, Mich., and the conspiracy at Robert Lee, Texas.

In addition to the recommendations on the subject of rewards, Mr. Maxwell strongly urges the necessity of more stringent statutes bearing upon "green goods" and obscene matter. The report is altogether a strong one, and deals with subjects in which the public cannot but take a deep interest.

TO DRAG THE PIPE UNDER THE RIVER

Novel Plans for Laying the Big Gas Main in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—Contractor Stanton of Chicago, who has charge of the work of laying the International Gas main across the Detroit River, intends to do it on a new and original plan, which, if successful, will save the expenditure of a large amount of money. At the foot of Orleans Street a ditch has been dug twenty feet deep, beginning at the water's edge and sloping back to the surface of Franklin Street.

At the bottom of the ditch is a plank trough, and in it is 600 feet of the pipe. At the river end is a conical head, in which is a large iron ring. A cable will be attached to this and taken across the river, where it will be made fast to three Grand Trunk Railway locomotives, which will pull it across as fast as new lengths of pipe are attached on the American shore.

The clamps on the joints will weigh about 1,000 pounds each, and are for the purpose of holding the pipe at the bottom of the river.

MISS RUSSELL'S RELEASE COST $25,000

A Lawyer Wants to Stop Payment Until He Receives $7,950.

Canary & Lederer's figure for releasing Lillian Russell from her contract with them and allowing her to sign another one with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, was $28,000.

This fact was brought out yesterday in an application made before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Application was also made for an order restraining Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau from paying this money to Canary & Lederer, as they agreed to do. The applicant in both cases is a lawyer, who claims $7,950 for having secured Miss Russell's release. Justice Gaynor took the papers and reserved decision.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum's $40,000 Annuity.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—Mrs. P. T. Barnum's forty-thousand-dollar annuity will be provided for by a fund to be retained by the executors. The property at Broadway and Houston Street, New-York City, valued at $625,000, from which an income of $25,000 is derived, will be kept for this purpose, and there is enough property in Bridgeport to insure the balance.

The executors now have $1,400,000 in their care, but this is deemed excessive, and part of it probably will be distributed to heirs.

Bell Telephone Stock Increased.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The American Bell Telephone Company at its meeting to-day took advantage of the act passed enabling it to increase its capital stock.

The stock was increased from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, and the number of shares from 200,000 to 205,000, each of a par value of $100.

Debs Will Be Tried Dec. 4.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Eugene V. Debs, Sylvester Keliher, G. W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, and other officials of the American Railway Union indicted for conspiracy, have been ordered to appear before Judge Grosscup to-morrow morning and personally enter plea. The trial has been set for Dec. 4.

FOR SECURING NEW LAWS

The Seventy's Legislative Committee Has Begun Its Work.

CITY GOVERNMENT'S REORGANIZATION

A Sub-Committee Appointed to Suggest What Changes Are Needed—Will Insist on a Power of Removals Bill.

The Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy met yesterday afternoon and began the formulation of plans for securing such new laws as are needed to thoroughly reorganize the City Government. These members of the committee were present: Gen. Horace Porter, Joseph Larocque, Charles Stewart Smith, William Travers Jerome, Lewis L. Delafield, Gustav H. Schwab, John Claflin, and Charles C. Beaman.

A sub-committee was appointed to suggest such changes as are needed and to embody them in a report, which may set forth what powers should be vested in the Mayor, what laws are necessary to enforce that part of the new Constitution which relates to this city, and what changes may be desired to bring the ideas of the Seventy into effect under these new laws.

This sub-committee is composed of Albert Stickney of the Advisory Committee and Lewis L. Delafield, William Travers Jerome, Charles C. Beaman, and Joseph Larocque of the Seventy. All are attorneys.

Members of the Committee of Seventy believe some of the legislation which will be enacted this Winter will be necessarily a "makeshift." The Consolidation act, which is what passes for the city charter, contains provisions scattered all through its voluminous sections, which must be changed in order to give the full measures of reforms which are desired. If the organic law were to be modified it would require some hundreds of amendatory acts. To secure these would require more time than the present situation warrants.

Many suggestions have been made as to the more important of the needs. These include, first, the power of removal by the Mayor, and this is intended to be broad enough to authorize the Mayor to remove all heads of departments, including the Commissioners of the Board of Education, the City Chamberlain, and the heads of bureaus which are appointed for stated terms.

A law will be needed to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution rearranging the terms of certain elective officers, chief among them being those of the Controller and the Commissioner of Streets for the Annexed District. These officers are now elected under statutes which do not form a part of the Consolidation act.

To meet the requirements of Section 4 of Article X. of the new Constitution the terms of all the county officers must be fixed by law, at two or four years.

Some changes relating to Police Justices have been suggested. The necessity of the removal of some of the present incumbents has been commented on publicly. One solution which has been proposed is to abolish the office of Police Justice, and under the provisions of Article VI., Sections 17, 18, and 22, create new offices, with essentially corresponding functions.

Another important change is to remove the machinery of elections entirely from the Police Department.

Article XII. of Section 3 of the new Constitution provides that legislative bills affecting cities shall be sent from the house in which they originate to the Mayor of the city which they affect, and he may have fifteen days in which to consider them. To carry out this provision, a law has been suggested putting it into effect. Public hearings on special city legislation would thus be secured.

Considerable discussion of the civil service provisions of the new Constitution, as far as they relate to cities, has been had among members of the Seventy. An act is needed to enforce this provision of the Constitution. This section reads thus:

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.

There is a further provision that veteran soldiers shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

Before any of these suggestion are embodied in a bill the changes involved will be submitted to the Advisory Committee of the Legislative Committee, which includes Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate, who are especially familiar with the new Constitution. A report was published yesterday that probably no power of removals bill would be passed this Winter, for the alleged reason that in three years a change was expected, and it might not be an agreeable thing for the Republican majority to contemplate a Tammany Mayor with this bill on the statute books.

Chairman Charles Stewart Smith of the Seventy's Executive Committee emphatically said that this would make no difference.

"The Power of Removals bill will be insisted on," he said. "Public sentiment is so strong that the Legislature would not dare refuse to pass it.

"We want the responsibility for the decency of the City Government put into the Mayor's hands. If the people want a Tammany Mayor in three years, let them vote for him. Let him have the power to make a government after his own kind. We are not discussing this legislation as dealing exclusively with the present Mayor. We want such a system of municipal government as will give the people power to fix the responsibility for its administration. Then they may vote for good or bad government as they please."

New Home for Consumptives.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Secretary McGarr of the State Lunacy Commission has been notified of the preparation of plans for a sanitarium for incurable consumptives, to be erected at or near Saranac Lake by the Sisters of Mercy connected with the convent at Watertown.

The building is to cost $15,000, and in it the poor are to receive free treatment, while private patients will be charged as their means warrant.

The Sisters are now in New-York City conferring with the eccleciastical head of their order, seeking authorization to begin the work next Spring. The plans provide for a main building, to be surrounded by cottages. The main building will have accommodations for about twenty patients.

Excellent Rabbit Shooting.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 15.—The rabbit hunters in Monmouth County are having excellent luck. Never before have rabbits been so plentiful, and they are unusually fat. Nearly every gunner who has been out since Sunday has returned with a well-filled bag. A catch of twenty in an afternoon is a common occurrence. Quail are scarce, a flock of these birds being seldom found. A few woodcock and rail-birds have been shot.

M'KANE'S TRICK WITH A SAFE

Brooklyn Authorities, Looking for Gravesend Accounts, Find in It a Toy Boat and Two Memorandum Papers.

John Y. McKane, once the Czar of Gravesend, and now a convict in Sing Sing Prison because of his connection with the election crimes in the old town of Gravesend in 1893, does not seem to have been taught a lesson by his present surroundings. He is now guilty of having played a trick upon the Brooklyn authorities.

The city authorities wanted the safe which had been the repository of John Y. McKane's books and papers, in order to get some idea of the financial condition of Gravesend, as there were thousands of dollars' worth of bonds floating around of which the city authorities had no knowledge.

McKane was very willing that the safe should be taken to Brooklyn and there opened. Then, he declared, the people would find that his accounts were all straight.

This massive steel safe, which weighed four tons, was carted all the way from Gravesend to the Municipal Building in Brooklyn, and then it took a score of workingmen to get it to the second floor, to the Assessors' office. It attracted considerable attention, as across the top of the safe was painted: "Town of Gravesend."

Chief Accountant William A. Brown, President Harkness of the Board of Assessors, Assessors Palmer and Ryan, and Clerk John McMahon were present when the safe was opened in the Assessors' office yesterday.

The combination, which had been given by McKane, was toyed with, and then there was a clicking in the locks, and the safe door swung open.

The spectators were amazed. There was nothing in the safe but two pieces of paper, simple memoranda, which were unintelligible. In the several drawers nothing was found excepting a toy boat made of brass.

"Another one of McKane's tricks," said one of the spectators.

The safe was closed again, but this time was left unlocked.

Chief Accountant Brown expects to receive from McKane during the week documents and papers regarding the bonded indebtedness of the old town of Gravesend.

Vacillating Bridge Trustees.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge are acting on the question of lighting the bridge cars just like a current of electricity snapping between the positive and negative poles of a battery.

They recently awarded a contract for a system in which the fluid would be taken from an overhead trolley and at the same time decided to have a storage system. They voted yesterday to rescind the resolution ordering the latter, because Superintendent Martin advised them so to do.

Permission was granted to the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroad Companies to construct four foundations and erect pillars thereon, on the plaza between Sands and High Streets, for the connection of the elevated railroad, with the new terminal station of the bridge.

SOLAROMETER FOR THE MARINER

WHAT LIEUT. BEEHLER CLAIMS FOR THE NEW INSTRUMENT

To Aid the Navigator in Keeping His Course Independent of Fogs and Other Meteorological Conditions.

A number of master mariners and others who are interested in the art of piloting ships gathered around a number of concentric rings which were on exhibition in the Maritime Exchange yesterday.

Collectively, the rings are known as the solarometer, an invention of Lieut. W. H. Beehler of the United States Navy. The inventor, who was present, explained the many features of the new device.

The only shipwreck experienced by the inventor, who has been in the naval service since 1864, was when he was a passenger on the Pacific Mail steamship Costa Rica, which was stranded during a fog. That experience set him to thinking about the imperfections of navigating instruments, and, as a result, the solarometer was evolved.

This instrument, he claims, will enable the mariner to find his way from port to port, independent of fog and other meteorological conditions. Concerning the value of the device, the Lieutenant says:

"With a careful account of the ship's run over a well-known track at a regular rate of speed and with accurately adjusted compasses, it is possible for an experienced, judicious Captain to estimate his position with some degree of accuracy. If the sun were obscured for one day only it might be possible to ascertain the position within a circle of twenty miles in diameter. If the sun were obscured for several days the accuracy of the guess of the ship's position would be much more doubtful, especially since they could not have made accurate determinations of the compass error.

"These conditions render improvement in the art of navigation absolutely necessary for modern commerce. Time and coal are consumed by every deviation from the most direct and quickest route to port, and coupled with the risk of shipwreck by being in error in one's reckoning, it is evident that any means of accomplishing these results must meet with every encouragement.

"The solarometer is an instrument which will accomplish these results by observations of heavenly bodies day and night, whenever visible in the sky, without any elaborate calculations, and independent of the visibility of the sea horizon."

To test the practical value of the invention, Lieut. Beehler recently made a trip across the ocean in the North German Lloyd steamship Weimar. The result was eminently successful, and the North German Lloyds have given an order for one of the instruments, which will be placed on one of their vessels for the purpose of more fully testing its value.

By direction of the Navy Department, the United States cruiser San Francisco, now at the New-York Navy Yard, is being fitted with the new device. Lieut Beehler was at the yard Wednesday superintending the work.

The inventor expects to obtain permission to put one of the instruments on board one of the new Cunard racers—Lucania or Campania. He claims that the solarometer will enable a vessel to keep a direct course independent of compass deviation, and that such instruments will be of especial value to ships that are out for a record.

Agriculturists Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Agricultural College Convention adjourned to-day after electing these officers:

President—H. E. Alvord, Oklahoma; First Vice President—A. A. Johnson, Wyoming; Second Vice President—A. Q. Holliday, North Carolina; Third Vice President—O. Clute, Florida; Fourth Vice President—T. M. Comstock, Arizona; Fifth Vice President—E. B. Craighhead, South Carolina; Secretary—J. H. Washburn, Rhode Island; Executive Committee—H. H. Goodell, Massachusetts; H. C. White, Georgia; M. A. Scoville, Kentucky; H. P. Armsby, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Secretary Dabney delivered an address on scientific farming methods.

MAY EXTEND THEIR TERM

Controller and District Attorney May Each Have an Extra Year.

EFFECT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Mr. Fitch Figures Twelve Months Additional in Office—Due to Separating State and Municipal Elections.

The mysteries of the new State Constitution are slowly unfolding. It is now claimed that the term of office of Controller Fitch, and probably of District Attorney Fellows, is extended one year.

Ashbel P. Fitch was elected Controller in November, 1893, to serve three years from noon on Jan. 1, 1894. John R. Fellows was elected District Attorney at the same time for a similar term. Under the present law the terms of both officials would expire at noon on Jan. 1, 1897.

The claim made is that this clearly brings them within the provisions of Section 3, Article XII., of the Constitution, which separates State and National from municipal elections, and with that end in view extends terms of certain officials now holding office and abridges others.

The contention is that the term of the Controller will expire at the end of 1897 instead of at the beginning of that year.

Here is the section of the new Constitution referred to:

Section 3.—All elections of city officers, including Supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the Counties of New-York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the 1st day of January, 1895, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year or in an odd-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing laws would expire in an even-numbered year and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply to any city of the third class or to elections of any judicial officer, except Judges and Justices of inferior local courts.

Controller Fitch has already obtained legal advice to the effect that his term is extended until the end of 1897. When a reporter for The New-York Times called upon him yesterday and inquired what, in his opinion, was his tenure of office in view of the adoption of the new Constitution he said:

"I have received an opinion on this subject from a very high legal authority, and it is to the effect that the new Constitution extends the term of office of Controller. Before 1884 the office was an appointive one, and 1884 was the first year in which a Controller was elected. The law provided that he should take office at noon, Jan. 1, 1885.

"The new Constitution provides that where such terms expire during an odd numbered year they shall be extended to the end of that year. Under the old law my term would expire Jan. 1, 1897, and it is as plain as a pikestaff that the new Constitution extends it to the end of the year.

"Certainly if the term of office of the next Mayor is extended my term is. I have not looked into the question as to whether the term of the District Attorney is extended. His office is a county office, but the same section of the Constitution makes the same provision for county offices in this county and in Kings County, and I should imagine that the ruling applies to Mr. Fellow's office as well as to the Controller's."

A lawyer who agrees with this opinion said: "If you take any other view of it there would have to be a municipal election in 1896, and the main purpose of the section was to eliminate local elections in the even numbered year, so as to separate State and National elections, and to provide for local elections in the odd numbered years. Certainly you cannot construe the sections so as to abridge either the terms of the District Attorney or the Controller."

WILL BE USED FOR GUNNERY PRACTICE

The Old Frigate Lancaster to be Fitted for Special Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Herbert has determined to fit out the old frigate Lancaster, which some time ago returned from the China station, as a gunnery practice cruiser, and has chosen Capt. Bainbridge Hoff to command the vessel.

The Navy Department has long been in need of means to instruct gunners in the use of modern rifles, and the assignment of a special vessel for drills at the great guns under competent instructors has been contemplated for several years. Capt Hoff is said to be particularly qualified for the duty, and he is now engaged in preparing the course of instruction which it is proposed to follow.

The Lancaster will be prepared for her new career during the Winter and be put into commission early in the Spring. Her rendezvous will be at Newport, and her cruises will not extend more than a hundred miles in any direction from that harbor during the Summer, although in colder weather she may cruise in the West Indies.

The Albany Postmastership.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It is said at the Post Office Department that the Postmaster General has not made up his mind whom he will recommend for appointment to the Postmastership at Albany, N. Y. Judge Francis H. Wood, the candidate of Representative Tracey, was at the department to-day, but was not able to see the Postmaster General.

Mr. Bissell is engaged in preparing his annual report, and expects to submit it to the President within a week or ten days.

There are few applicants for the office, although it pays $3,600.

An Aged Thief Sentenced.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—"Murty" Savage, the aged thief, was to-day sentenced to jail for ninety days and fined $10 and costs for stealing 670 pounds of lead from the Hydraulic Company. A constable was in court ready to serve six warrants for thefts in Stratford, and the Huntington authorities want Savage for the theft of a horse and wagon belonging to R. L. Lindsley.

Savage will be tried for these crimes when his sentence expires. He is sixty-four years old and noted throughout Connecticut.

Appointment for Dr. Arthur W. Hurd.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The State Lunacy Commission announces that Dr. Arthur W. Hurd has been appointed Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane, to succeed the late Dr. Judson B. Andrews. Dr. Hurd's appointment was made under competitive civil service examination.

This is the third appointment to a Superintendency of a State hospital since the competitive system superseded the non-competitive examination three years since.

EPISCOPAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Their Existence Defended and Condemned in the Church Congress—A Church "Order of Cranks."

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—"Religious Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church To-day" was the topic before the Church Congress this forenoon. The Rev. Lucius Waterman, D. D., of Laconia, N. H., defended the orders.

The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Mississippi, gave a history of the origin of monastic orders, and ridiculed the saints of the early Christian Church. "I am humbly thankful," said the writer, "that saints are scarce nowadays. The religious orders must shun every suggestion that they are better than other people. They can rightfully make no vows except such as every Christian has taken. There can be no objection to Smith's vowing he will obey Brown so long as his vow of obedience to Brown does not conflict with the vow he has made to God."

George Zabriskie, President of the New-York Church Club, a leader in the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, and one of the most prominent High Church laymen in the country, said it might be very diverting to hear a Bishop of the Church ridicule the men who from the purest and highest motives have devoted themselves to the service of God, but he was surprised to hear it. He announced himself as a firm and strong believer in orders.

The Rev. Leverett Bradley of Philadelphia objected to religious orders because there was a tendency among them to secrecy. These orders grew out of a desire on the part of men to avoid the perils of intemperance and gluttony, and they hoped by bringing the clergy and laymen under one roof that they would eat at a common table and be subjected to the same conditions of life. These conditions do not exist to-day, and to show that there is a need for these orders, it must first be shown that they can do a greater good than is being done by Christian men and women outside of them.

Dr. W. Curdie of Baltimore spoke humorously in favor of an order of cranks with which the Church is infested, habited so that they could be avoided, and he told many amusing experiences he had had with them.

The Rev. Dr. John Fulton of Philadelphia said he could not conceive of any reason why a man who is called by God to follow any religious vocation should not obey the call. There is work enough for these men to do in the world, and God should be trusted to see that they do their work aright.

The Rev. D. McConnell of Philadelphia was the last speaker, and said that he believed the introduction of orders into the Episcopal Chruch would work ill, however good the intention of their promoters.

Schooner Capsized, Crew Drowned.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 15.—In a terrible storm here this morning the schooner Antelope of Chicago capsized near the mouth of Grand Haven Harbor. The three men who composed her crew were drowned.

Ten minutes later the schooner Alert failed to make the harbor and landed high and dry on the beach.

So quickly did the Antelope disappear, that it was impossible for the life savers to render her crew any assistance.

The Alert is safe in her present position, but will be a total loss should the wind change.

RUNAWAY BOYS IN A CAVE

THEIR PARENTS BUILT A BONFIRE TO SMOKE THEM OUT

John McGrath of Patchogue Tired of Sunday School, William Matthews of Sawing Wood—Taken by Storm.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 15.—William Matthews, fourteen years old, and John McGrath, fifteen years old, of this place, becoming tired of going to Sunday school and sawing wood, decided to start out for themselves. They built a cave near here and took up their residence in it.

They were gone several days before their place of hiding was discovered. When they refused to come from their underground abode their parents built a fire to smoke out the rebellious lads.

McGrath is the adopted son of William Underwood, while his companion is the adopted son of Capt. Frederick B. Smith, a coal dealer. Both boys have been diligent readers of cheap literature.

The dimensions of their cave indicate that they had planned for some time to run away. The cave was not more than half a mile from their homes. It is eight feet long, four feet wide, and three feet deep. There are two rooms in the cave and the floor is covered with boards. The roof is also of boards and was covered with leaves, a small aperture being covered by a trap door. In the place was a rudely-constructed couch. There is a small cook stove in one of the apartments.

The runaways had the place well stocked with provisions. Among the articles found were a bag of flour, a loaf of bread, a jug of molasses, several pounds of butter, a can of condensed milk, some heads of cabbage, a quantity of prepared buckwheat, and a number of cooking utensils.

The youthful pair had prepared to defend their underground home from invasion. They had two loaded pistols, two big knives, and a rope formed into a lasso.

The boys laid their plans to disappear with the skill of veterans. The search for them had been going on for several days without success. The first clue to their whereabouts was obtained Tuesday night by Jacob Thurber, a railroad flagman. He had heard that the boys were missing, and when he saw them in the early evening crossing the railroad tracks, going toward a small creek with a small water pail, he followed them. The lads were too fleet of foot for the flagman, and managed to clude them. He sent word to the parents of the boys, and they took up the clue.

While the search was being prosecuted William Brandsford and Wilbur Weeks, companions of the missing boys, were approached. It was known that they were in communication with the runaways, and after a time they told Capt. Smith that the boys were in hiding in an old house at Blue Point. The searching party went to that place, but failed to get any trace of the lads. The party returned, and threatened Brandsford and Weeks. The two boys led the party to the cave.

The runaways were in the cave, and declined to come out when ordered to do so. They would not submit to coaxing, and as a last resort a fire was built to smoke out the two youthful adventurers. The fire was fed with dried leaves, and when the smoke began to get thick in the cave young Matthews began to cry and begged for mercy. His companion, however, was defiant, and refused to leave the cave. Fearing that the boys would be suffocated by the smoke, the assailing party broke into the cave and captured its occupants.

When questioned, McGrath said he had become tired of going to Sunday school and wanted his freedom nights. He did not want to be kept in the house when the other village boys were out enjoying themselves.

The other boy said his back ached from sawing wood, and he ran away in order to get a rest.

STARVING STRIKERS FIRM

Destitute Cloakmakers Sleep in Wretched Walhalla Hall.

MANY FAMILIES EVICTED FOR RENT

Refusal to Arbitrate Caused the Trouble—Former Employes Fighting for Loaves of Bread to Keep Alive.

In the dark, unventilated cellar of Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, there slept, or attempted to sleep, Wednesday night, over 100 of the striking cloakmakers, while their mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters were sheltered by sympathizing neighbors.

Hunger banished sleep from most of these famished creatures. Suffering from its pangs, they became desperate, and loudly clamored for food. A raid on the nearest bakers' shops was prevented by the leaders, who went out and collected a dozen loaves of bread and a box of herring, and distributed the food to their unfortunate followers.

These men who were clamoring for bread were skilled cloakmakers, who, until they were driven into declaring a strike, were earning wages running from $15 to $20 per week. When they demanded redress of grievances the cloak manufacturers formed a combination against them, and the workmen were compelled in self-defense to strike. The manufacturers have rejected all offers of arbitration. They demand nothing less than absolute surrender and the disruption of the trades unions, which is the only means that enables the workmen to keep up the fight. Despite the misery which surrounds these poor people, they are holding out with a tenacity that is remarkable.

That there is great distress among the strikers is not disputed even by the rich manufacturers. The funds of the unions are being drained to keep the members and their families from actual starvation. Already seventy-five families have been evicted from their tenement-house homes, and many more are threatened. The evicted families are cared for by the Executive Board of the unions as well as can be under the circumstances. In some cases rooms are hired for the evicted families, and a half month's rent is paid by the union. In the majority of cases the women have taken refuge with sympathizing neighbors, while the men are sheltered at Walhalla Hall. They spend the night there, trying to sleep on chairs and on benches, and on the filthy floor in the cellar, which is dark and unhealthy. The men show the effects of the long struggle against want and misery, and it is a marvel that they have not long ago succumbed to the inevitable.

Many other evictions are threatened. There are seventy-eight cases of eviction on the calendar at the Fifth District Civil Court, to be heard by Judge Goldfogle to-day. How many of these affect the striking cloakmakers could not be learned yesterday.

That the unfortunate people who are sheltered at Walhalla Hall are suffering from lack of food cannot be doubted. When a basket containing a dozen loaves of bread was brought into the basement at the hall yesterday morning, the men fought for their share of the bread and ravenously devoured it. There was scarcely enough to allay the pangs of hunger. Subscriptions of money are coming in too slowly to relieve the present suffering. Prompt help is needed to keep these unfortunate people from starvation.

There were twenty-five evictions yesterday from the houses 411 and 413 Cherry Street, which are owned by Neil Myers. The evicted were all striking operatives formerly employed by Myer Jonasson & Co. A number of families have been dispossessed from 243 Seventh Street. It is said that over 1,000 of the strikers have been notified to pay their rent Dec. 1, or leave their homes. It is said by the strike leaders that there are still 8,000 on strike.

There were two meetings of the strikers at Walhalla Hall yesterday, and, despite the sufferings endured by the strikers, they were earnest in their determination not to give in.

The Cloak Manufacturers' Association is fully aware of the distress among its former employes and expects that this distress will soon bring the strike to an end. President D. W. Richman of the Manufacturers' Association admits that the associated manufacturers have lost $2,500,000 this year through the strikes, while the men have lost nearly $1,000,000 in wages by the present strike alone. He insists that the manufacturers have nothing to arbitrate, and says that the strike is kept alive by Barondess for his own purposes.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT'S CLUB

The "Fidelitas" Is Now Incorporated and Has Rented a House.

The Fidelitas Club, composed of members of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been incorporated at Albany. The club has rented the three-story brick house, 1,277 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The object of the club is stated as follows:

That the particular business and object of said club shall be to promote social intercourse among its members and friends, and for social mutual benefit, patriotic and literary purposes, particularly in the vicinity of the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment National Guard, State of New-York.

The Trustees are Columbus Gottschalk, Charles W. Myer, Henry L. Van Cleaf, Joseph D. Brown, and George A. Annable. Mr. Gottschalk speaking of the new club yesterday, said:

The members of the Fidelitas Club will be the active and veteran members of the Twenty-third Regiment. The large donations of beer and liquor which have been made to the regiment and refused, because the law will not allow the regiment to accept or deal in these goods at the armory or anywhere else, will, by the consent of those who have offered the donations, be made to this club. We may dispose of them there as they are disposed of in other clubs in the city, and then we may bestow the funds realized where our love is warmest. This club is entirely independent of the Twenty-third Regiment.

HEART FAILED WHEN HE TRIED TO ROB

Charles Dougherty Tells His Experience as a Highwayman.

Charles Dougherty, the young man who was arrested early Wednesday morning in Hart Street, near Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, and who carried a perfect arsenal of highwayman's weapons, has been committed to Raymond Street Jail to await examination.

Dougherty said yesterday that he was a novice in the business of robbing people in the street. He claimed that at the last minute his heart always failed him.

He wanted money, he said, and determined to compel some one to give it to him, but as it was his first experience in this line of business he did not succeed.

"I tried to hold up a man," he said, "and stepped toward him. Then I hadn't the heart, and didn't say anything to him."

In explaining the fact that a pistol had been fired just before he was arrested, he said he started to take the mask out of his pocket to throw it away, and in so doing accidentally discharged the pistol.

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Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
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Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
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Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
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Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
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One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 268 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 366, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 398 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
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Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
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Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
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Third Avenue, No. 2,262, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
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Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

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CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a very capable, thoroughly-trustworthy girl, whom she can highly recommend; also as lady's maid and seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at Park Avenue Hotel, Room 839.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as competent chambermaid; wait on lady or do sewing; best of city references; lady can be seen at any time. 418 West 17th St.; ring Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By two Norwegian girls; one as chambermaid; other as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; first-class references. N. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 141 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and sew, or to wait on lady; has best city reference. M. S., Box 832 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German Protestant as competent chambermaid, do plain sewing, or assist in pantry; city reference. 217 East 29th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl, in a private family; speaks French, German, and English; four years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; city or country; willing to assist with other work, or travel with a lady; best personal reference. E. M., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would help with grown children; best city reference. Wilson, 421 East 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, two days, at 323 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist with waiting. A. J., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best references from last employer. 25 West 44th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, trustworthy girl as chambermaid; good seamstress; no objection to country; best city reference from last employer. 180 West 64th St., one bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; good reference. A. G., Box 126 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting if required; in American family; best city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; first-class references. Call, for two days, at 220 East 35d St. Fischer.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER or Nurse.—By young girl; willing and obliging. L. A., Box 871 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 559 West 26th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or would wait on invalid lady; best references. B., 10 Dover St., for three days.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in private family; first-class reference. M. A., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best reference. M. D., care Mrs. Gulick, 877 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; no cards. 83 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl from North of Ireland as chambermaid and do sewing; good reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; city references. Call, for the week, 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy English girl as chambermaid in an American family; A1 references. Mary A., 325 Bleecker St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or chambermaid and waitress; small family; several years' reference. 152 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman in private family; best references. M. V., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 533 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family. M. McC. 123 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and help with children. 257 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Personal city references. Sexton, 469 4th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of good family cooking; takes entire charge of kitchen; best reference given; country preferred. 117 East 105th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; just left place; four years' city reference; employer can be seen. Apply, Friday and Saturday, from 10 until 2, 229 West 35th St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good baker; first-class reference. M. C., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as excellent cook; do plain washing; in private family; excellent city reference. 1,387 3d Av., near 79th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a very fine cook; Protestant; first-class in every branch of cooking; well recommended. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; no washing; willing to go to country; best reference. M. H., 207 West 26th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable French person as very good cook in a private family; good city references. 307 1st Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook and baker; city or country; city reference. 458 3d Av.; ring Crocker's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one for cooking; the other for upstairs work; both good laundresses. 966 3d Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best city reference. 109 West 53d St., Mulhall's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; do coarse washing. 822 3d Av., Cunningham's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl; is good plain cook; excellent bread; one year city reference. Call, for two days, at 344 West 17th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a married couple as cook and butler; good city reference. E. B., 136 West 33d St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a first-class cook, who can be highly recommended. 35 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do laundry work. 232 East 95th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; willing to do without kitchenmaid; best city references. E. Z., 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By German girl as good cook and laundress in private family only; no cards. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French and English cooking; knows her duties well; best reference. G. E., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as excellent cook and baker; will assist with washing; personal reference. 100 West 50th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a German as first-class cook in small American family; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. M. C., 877 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; by thoroughly-competent colored woman; gets up dinners, lunches; catering of all kinds. 46 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; do coarse washing; eight years' city reference; city or country. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK.—By American woman; excellent cook; good baker; city or country; good reference. 301 East 30th St., corner of 2d Av., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a strong young woman as excellent cook and laundress; best references. M. W., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK &c.—By young girl to do cooking and washing in small family; good city reference. 220 East 56th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a good, competent cook; good washer and ironer; three years' good reference; city or country. 173 West 64th St.; ring lower bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; will do coarse washing in private family; best city reference. G., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; city reference. Call, two days, 417 East 78th St.

COOK.—In a private family; washing and ironing; best city references. 230 East 81st St., third floor, west; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references. C. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all branches; best city reference; wages, $35. C. W., 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; city reference. A. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with kitchenmaid; English; good references; wages, $50. J. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best city references; no washing. 152 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook in first-class private family. Washington, 232 West 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good baker; economical; city references. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; would assist with washing, or go out by the day; good reference. C. M., Box 860 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 208 West 41st St.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good references. 781 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city references. 1,113 Park Av., first bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; best of reference. Call, for two days, at 220 East 35d St. Fischer.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family. M. L., 223 West 35th St.

COOK.—By good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 208 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; good reference. 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; good washer and ironer; three years' reference; city or country. 1,238 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; superior bread and biscuit baker; plain washing in small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 1,498 Lexington Av., Burn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German as good plain cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Wisbach, 249 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; splendid laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, two days, at 151 West 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; together or separate; chambermaid, waitress, cook, laundress; city or country; best city reference; personal, if required. 234 West 18th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references from last employer; call or address, for two days, 1,136 East 26th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best references. 783 8th Av.; ring bell.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 879 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; private or public; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business in all branches. 206 East 26th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. 318 East 33d St. Mollenberg.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook or laundress in small private family; best references if required; is very willing and obliging. 147 East 32d St.; ring Bell 2.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook and baker; do coarse washing if required; city or country; best references. 344 7th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; where kitchenmaid is kept; highest references. Coleman, 209 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, and dessert; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; best references. 81 East 27th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; thoroughly understands all fancy cooking; pastries, creams, and marketing; excellent city references. Corner of West 109th St. and Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best city references. 256 West 31st St., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or to do housework, in a private family; city or country; reference. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and to do plain washing; American family preferred; no cards. 442 East 78th St., first floor, near 1st Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant; understands all kinds soups, game, and entrées, creams, and ices; employer can be seen. M. D., 287 East 35th St.

COOK.—By Protestant Englishwoman, age 32, as first-class cook in private family; wages, $45; does not object to a large family; good city reference. E. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK and HOUSEMAID.—A lady leaving the city would like to find places for her cook and housemaid. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., at 104 West 80th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; steady place preferred to wages; $20; city references. 802 6th Av., near 46th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in small private family; good baker; no objection to washing; good references. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By good cook and baker; assist with washing; city references. 464 8th Av., second floor, rear.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, with best city and personal references, in private family; $25 to $30. 1,300 9th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; for city or country; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. M. C., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young woman in private family only; understands her business; wages, $25; good city reference. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, work by the day; no objection to any kind of housework; good cook, or laundress; can be well recommended. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong young Swedish woman to go out by the day or week as first-class laundress. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; understands all kinds private housecleaning and cooking; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow, with children, to do work of any kind by the day. M. M., 306 West 41st St., Room 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By young girl to go out by the day; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; also take work home. 160 East 42d St. Taylor.

DAY'S WORK.—By steady, reliable woman; can do any kind of work by day or week. Mrs. R., 213 West 61st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker (cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system) wants few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references and experience. 120 East 53d St., care Mrs. Sweeny.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's; cuts and fits; Taylor system experience; terms moderate; would like a few more customers by the day. G. C. A., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes few more customers by the day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor's system; city reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker or seamstress; by the day or week; best city references. Dressmaker, 211 East 51st St. Roberts.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; tailor-made dresses, walking, evening, and new Godet skirt; altering and remodeling; satisfaction warranted. Mainville, 169 West 23d St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, few more engagements in families; also fine children's dresses; remodels and renovates. 221 East 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, work by the day or at home; remodels and makes children's clothes; good references. 427 West 52d St. Ericson.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; engagements in private families by day; cutting and fitting; or take work home. 475 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 per day; very stylish trimmer; good fitter; all kinds of work home; private; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands cutting and fitting perfectly; would make arrangements by day or month. M., Box 179 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit; makes over; terms, $1.50; city references. P. U., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker to go out by the day; terms, $2. 322 West 42d St.

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NURSERY GOVERNES.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of three and ten; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 65 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady as housekeeper; New-York reference. Miss P., 95 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference; flat preferred. Call, two days, at 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork and plain washing. 301 West 52d St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework; English; good plain cook; good reference. E. P., care of Wooley, 131 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework, cook, wash, and iron; good city references. 291 West 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housework or as plain cook, but no washing. 508 West 28th St., care Mr. Peterson.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman to do general housework in small private family; best city reference. M. G., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; three years' best city reference. 828 Amsterdam Av., near 100th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework in a small private family; good reference. 215 East 80th St.; ring Fleming's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework in flat; just arrived. C. W., 422 West 45th St., care of Farrell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, willing girl to do general housework. 233 West 19th St., grocery store.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Irish girl, lately landed, in private family. 13 Hubert St.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; can furnish best city references. Nopman, 224 East 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French married couple in private family living in flat, in the city or small house in country; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; best references. P. S., Box 95, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; just disengaged; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. E. S., 4 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; superior bread and biscuit baker; plain washing in small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 1,498 Lexington Av., Burn's bell.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Less Active and Prices Generally Lower and Weak.

WESTERN INFLUENCES AT WORK

Wheat at the Close Was Lowest of the Day—Corn Inactive—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower —Coffee Firmer.

Generally speaking, the tide turned today, and there was much less activity noted, with prices lower as a rule. Wheat gave an early promise of a continuation of yesterday's spurt, but later felt the influence of weaker Western markets, and closed at the lowest of the day. Shippers of flour and wheat are restricted to a great extent by the scarcity of freight room, the free forwarding of cotton taking up most of the available offerings.

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and very irregular, with the business chiefly local scalping and switching. The early trading was at an advance of ¼@⅝c on a bullish Western report that it would require 75,000,000 bushels for feeding purposes during the season, together with better cables, firmer West, and a little foreign buying; prices went off ⅜@⅞c on free foreign selling and weaker Western markets, with private cables easier, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c off for the day. Spot wheat lost ½c, but failed to bring out export orders, prices being still above shippers' views. Sales, 80,000 bushels, all for export, including 56,000 bushels No. 2 red, at ⅝c over December, free on board, store, and 24,000 bushels do on private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11¼c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 59⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63c....Clearances hence, 15,597 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,061 bushels....Receipts, 124,-200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 175,071 bushels; in the interior, 649,965 bushels.

CORN—Contract dealings were very slow, but opened firm at ¼c advance, and later reacted ¼@½c, following wheat and the West, with some local realizing, and closing weak at ¼@⅜c below yesterday. The trading was chiefly for local account, and without special features. Spot was moderately active with trade demand, with values a shade firmer. Sales, 87,000 bushels, including 26,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 60¼@60¾c, delivered; 16,000 bushels do, to arrive, at 60@60¼c, delivered; 8,000 bushels old yellow, at 61c, delivered; 17,000 bushels ungraded Western, at 55½c, delivered; 6,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, at 53@53½c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels ungraded white, at 59⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 67,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 126,996 bushels; in the interior, 124,129 bushels....Clearances hence, 640 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 7,128 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active at ¼@⅜c advance, with better Western news, local covering, and helped by the strength in spot. The spot business was fair, with prices ¼@½c higher and the close firm....Sales, 89,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38¼c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33¾c for 44,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c; track mixed, 33@35c for 3,000 bushels; track white, 37@41½c for 38,000 bushels....Receipts, 73,900 bushels; exports, 2,890 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.				
Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November				58⅝
December	2,920,000	59⅛	@60	59⅞
January	260,000	60⅛	@61	60¾
February				61⅞
March	225,000	62	@62⅝	62
May	3,420,000	63 9-16	@64⅛	63⅝
Total	6,825,000			
CORN.				
Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	50,000	59¼	@59½	59¼
December	90,000	56¾	@57⅛	56⅝
January	25,000	55	@55½	55½
May	200,000	54½	@54⅞	54⅜
Total	365,000			
OATS.				
Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	110,000	33¾	@34¼	34⅛
January	50,000	34⅝	@35	35
February	100,000	35⅜	@36	35⅝
May	150,000	36⅝	@37	36¾
Total	410,000			
No. 2 white, December	10,000	38½	....	38½

FLOUR—Demand was less active, but prices continue firm, with buyers holding off, and refusing to pay the recent advance, except on bakers' extra, which is scarce. Sales, 24,100 bbls, including 5,800 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.65; 6,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.65; 1,500 bbls blended patents at $3.30; 1,000 bbls blended straights at $2.50; 3,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.65@$2.75; 1,200 bbls Kansas straights at $2.90@$3.05; 600 sacks Kansas clear at $2.65; 1,000 bbls Spring straights at $3.25; 1,800 bbls Winter clears at $2.60, and 1,200 bbls second patent Winter at $2.75@$3.25....Arrivals, 11,163 bbls and 20,935 sacks; exports, 2,911 bbls and 20,434 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,447 bbls and sacks.

Quotations:

WINTER.	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	..@..
Fine	..@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	..@..	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	$2.05@$2.10	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	@ 2.25	2.30@ 2.40
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
White wheat, str'ts	..@	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.10
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.25
Kansas patents	held out of market.	
Kansas straights	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.05
City patents	..@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	..@..	..@ 3.25
City No. 2	..@..	..@ 2.45
City supers	..@..	..@ 2.20
City fine	..@..	..@ 2.10
SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	..@..
Fine	Nom'l.	..@..
Supers	Nom'l.	..@..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.00@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
White wheat str'ts	..@..	..@..
Patents	3.20@ 3.50	3.35@ 3.75
Special Brands	3.35@ 3.50	3.75@ 3.85
Kansas patents	..@..	..@..
Kansas straights	..@..	..@..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	..@..	..@..
City supers	..@..	..@..
City fine	..@..	..@..

RYE FLOUR fairly active and firm; sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Small sales of flour at $2.05, spot and to arrive, as to brand. We quote: New flour at $2.05 on spot, and $1.95@$2 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked, nominal, for Japanese grain; Silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 48c asked.

CORN PRODUCTS were firm but dull. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.10@$3.20; white do, $3.30@$3.35; brewers' meal, $1.40; grits, $1.40; shops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.12@$1.14 for Western and $1.15@$1.17 for city; yellow, $1.23@$1.25; white, $1.28@$1.30.

OATMEAL quiet but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.25@$4.60; cut, $4.65@$5; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65 in kegs.

RYE neglected and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered in car lots, and 56@58c nominal for small lots to arrive.

BARLEY nominally firmer at 63¼c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; sample Western at 62@63c, asked.

MALT firm but dull. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 72@75c.

FEED continues active at firm prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 72½@75c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, $1@$1.10. Rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cotton meal, $20@$21, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2, and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS are dull, but steady. We quote: Spot clover, $8.75@$9.25 in job lots per 100 lb, as to quality; November contract, prime, 9c nominally; timothy, $5.90@$6.50 in job lots per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED is under some little excitement at present and is radically higher both here and at the mills. The reasons ascribed in instances here for the advance is an imperative export demand for Brazil; but the fact is that that would be an inconspicuous feature standing alone. The source of the rise is to be found from the recent general export business and the brisk wants of Western refiners, which have placed the mills in a position to be more independent over prices. The result is that receipts of the oil in New-York are small and there is great difficulty in filling wants. They mills steadily send on orders announcing their limits here, and some of the arrivals cannot be offered within at least one cent of the day's prices, which are at least one cent above yesterday on yellow. The shipments to Brazil will cease by Nov. 24, that being the latest date at which they can be made to insure delivery there before the advanced duty goes in operation. England is not following the rise here, but it would have trouble in finding the grades it needs on the New-York market at present. Germany is paying much higher prices for white oil, with its wants increased. The mills have sold at 21c for crude in bulk, and at the close have 21c bid and ask 22c. Ordinary yellow and good grades of yellow are very scarce here. There appears to be a feeling of much confidence over oil for all of this month and to the middle of December at least, and any developments for later deliveries are awaited. Sales are 25,000 gallons crude, in bulk to arrive here, at 20c at the mills, (an inside price;) 4,000 bbls crude, in bulk, at 21c, at the mills; 350 bbls prime yellow, here, 30@31c, 850 bbls, do, at 31c, closing at 31c bid; 100 bbls butter grade at 32½c; 450 bbls prime yellow at 30@30½c; 225 bbls yellow, common and good, at 28@29c; 500 bbls white at 32½@33c; 180 bbls prime crude, in bulk, at 25c, but 26c generally asked. Red quality is quoted at 25c. LARD OIL is wanted moderately, with 57@58c quoted. CRUDE SPERM—Quoted at 58c, with stocks fair. CRUDE WHALE—Quoted at about 35c. MENHADEN—The season is over and stocks are concentrated; quoted at 22@23c.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products have come around to strength and higher prices, more especially lard, but there is a better feeling running over the position in a general way. Distributions are increasing of meats, while there is a sentiment in sympathy with grain, and as based upon improved foreign markets. Exporters are not drawing upon supplies of pure lard more freely, but are taking up compound lard quite liberally steadily.

LARD.—Western steam is up about 10 points and is steady, but there is not much of movement in this market, and the strength was based more upon the early advance in grain. The receipts of hogs are liberal, yet show some falling off from yesterday. Chicago had to-day 54,000, and estimates to-morrow's supplies there at 41,000. Cash was sold at $7.60 for 810 tcs, and closed at $7.65. City steam is generally at $7.12½, but a few lots were obtained at $7; sales were 175 tcs at these figures. Options—No sales; November closed $7.60, nominal; December at $7.55, nominal; January, at $7.60, nominal. Refined is taken up moderately. Continent at $7.90; South America at $8.50; compound at $5.50@$5.75.

PORK.—Shippers seem well supplied, and are quiet at present; sales of 200 bbls mess; family mess is wanted at stronger prices; sales of 60 bbls city, in lots, at $13.75; mess, new, $13.00@$13.75; family mess, $13.75@$14; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF.—Export interest is moderate; sales 150 tcs India mess. The jobbing trade is better. Packet, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS are more freely offered at very regular prices; at the West, quoted at $16, and $17@$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS are under more attention at steadier prices. Sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb, at 7c; 2,500 pickled shoulders at 5½@5¾c; 2,000 pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c; city pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders, 5½@5¾c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 8½c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are a trifle easier and quiet; 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 150-lb; 6¼c for 160-lb, 6¾c for 140-lb and 120-lb, and 6½@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW has not changed here, but may be regarded as firm at 4⅜c for city, with light offerings and supplies closely held. The demand is wholly from the home trade. The West is firmer, and general offerings are reduced. Sale in Chicago of 500 tierces at 5c.

STEARINE.—Lard stearine is without further business, but is not offered under 9½c for city. Oleostearine holds strong, with light offerings and a rush of demand expected at any time in view of the trading in compound lard, especially at the West. The offerings are small here for near delivery. For city, 7c is bid; at Chicago 7c is bid and 7½c asked. Oleo oil at Rotterdam was sold at 49 florins for Harrison.

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and 11@12 points lower, with the trading chiefly local scalping, and influenced by the disappointing Liverpool market, which failed to respond to our advance of yesterday. The course of prices was downward during the entire day, but lacked the excitement of yesterday, with the close barely steady. Spot cotton was dull and 1-16c lower, with sales of 110 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Uplands	5⅞c
Middling Gulf	5⅞c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.83@5.84	5.43	5.43	200
December	5.85@5.86	5.46	5.36	12,400
January	5.40@5.41	5.52	5.41	30,200
February	5.46@5.47	5.55	5.47	5,000
March	5.52@5.53	5.64	5.53	52,200
April	5.58@5.59	5.70	5.59	5,300
May	5.63@5.64	5.75	5.64	32,500
June	5.69@5.70	5.80	5.72	8,300
July	5.75@5.76	5.86	5.78	6,500
August	5.81@5.82	5.92	5.82	5,200
October	..@..	6.00	6.00	100
Total				158,900

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
Gal.	11475	21107	9706	12795	21344	..
N. O.	19398	29318	26897	20891	13808	..
Mob.	2278	1330	850	3603	1007	..
Sav.	9073	7916	8798	4481	3674	..
Char.	4423	3764	3274	2771	3818	..
Wil.	1569	1744	1449	1506	1424	..
Norf.	3427	6141	3557	5083	4891	..
Balt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Y.	167	789	2175	600	982	..
Bos.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila.	209	1968	502	414	637	..
W. P.	2511	6082	4052	2929	2550	..
Nep't N.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ben.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vel'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	54530	80159	61060	55073	54145	..
This day last week.	53404	85893	69802	61770	39313	65505
This day last year.	39507	57397	55963	40760	41514	42862

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady and partly 10 points lower, with early cables easier, and trading less active. The close was steady at 5@10 points advance, with a little covering by shorts. Spot Rio was dull, but firm, at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, per Etona, at 14¼c; 1,500 bags No. 9, to arrive, at 13⅛c; 2,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 to 7, cost and freight, at 15¼c; 500 mats interior Padang, at 23½c; 1,000 bags Savanilla and 500 bags Central America, on private terms.

The next Dutch sale will take place on the 20th. Brokers' valuation for good ordinary Java is 50c. Total sales will include 31,000 piculs.

OPTION SALES.—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 13.10c; March, 750 bags at 12.10c—Total, 1,250 bags.

Second Call and Close—November, 1,000 bags at 13.90c, 1,250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 14c, 250 bags at 13.95c, 1,500 bags at 14c; December, 250 bags at 13.10c, 250 bags at 13.15c, 500 bags at 13.20c, 750 bags at 13.25c, 3,000 bags at 13.30c, 1,500 bags at 13.25c, 2,750 bags at 13.30c; January, 1,000 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c, 250 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c; March, 1,500 bags at 12.10c, 500 bags at 12.15c, 1,000 bags at 12.20c, 250 bags at 12.25c, 4,750 bags at 12.20c; May, 500 bags at 11.70c, 1,000 bags at 11.85c; July, 500 bags at 11.75c; September, 500 bags at 11.60c—Total, 26,000 bags.

Exchange—145 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for December; 110 points paid to exchange 4,000 bags March for December; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for July. Total for day, 37,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	12.75@12.85	16.45@16.50
February	12.35@12.45	16.30@16.40
March	12.20@12.25	16.15@16.20
April	11.90@12.00	15.95@16.00
May	11.80@11.90	15.80@15.85
June	11.65@11.80	....@....
July	11.60@11.75	....@....
August	11.55@11.70	....@....
September	11.50@11.65	15.25@15.35
October	11.45@11.60	....@....
November	13.95@14.05	17.10@17.15
December	13.30@13.35	16.75@16.80
Market—Steady.		

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	173,344
Arrivals—Steamship Olbers	32,446
Total	205,790
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,312
Total stock in New-York to-day	196,478
Total stock in Baltimore	24,444
Arrivals	....
Total	24,444
Deliveries yesterday	1,746—22,698
Total stock in New-Orleans	40,942
Arrivals	....
Total	40,942
Deliveries yesterday	960—39,982
Total stock in other ports	 62,680
Total stock in United States	259,158
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 14	107,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 14	nil.
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 14	133,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000 — 228,000
Total	487,158
Same time 1893	476,735

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.. below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	23¾@24	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21¼@22¼	Porto Cabello	16½@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @28½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@18½	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and Coban	18½@22	Central American—	
Nicaragua	17½@18½	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Jamaica	15 @20	San Salvador	17¼@18¼
		Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES.—More actively noted, with prices steady, on reports from the South. New open kettle quoted at 31@36c.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	10@11	Fair	25@26
Common	14@15	Good	27@28
Fair	16@17	Prime	29@32
Prime	18@19	Choice	33@36
Choice	20@23	B'bados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50 test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@32

RICE—The demand is good, with supplies moderate and prices firm.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	3 @ 3¼
Ordinary	3⅞@4	Japan	4⅜@ 4⅝
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java, in bond	2⅝@ 2½
Good	4¾@5	Prime	2⅝@ 4
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@ 2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5⅝@5⅞	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6 @6¼		
Patna	6 @6½		

Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., New-Orleans, telegraph Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 376,945 sacks; last year, 706,880 sacks. Sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 84,025 bbls; last year, 105,729 bbls. Receipts, rough, scarcely so large, and firmly held. Demand for cleaned steady at fractional advances.

Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, telegraph Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 13,125 bbls; sales, 8,655 bbls. Steady movement at former figures. One-half the crop has already been received and the total outcome will barely reach two-thirds average. This fact strengthens the market, and holders refuse concessions.

SUGAR—The demand continues light, owing to the full stocks on hand and held by the trust, with prices unchanged and steady. Refined move out slowly at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades:

Dominos	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4 7-16	@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16	@4⅝
Granulated	4 3-16	@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 3-16	@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 5-16	@4½
Extra fine granulated	4 5-16	@4½
Con. granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝
Cubes	4 7-16	@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 11-16	@4¾
Mold A	4 7-16	@4⅝
Diamond A	4 3-16	@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 1-16	@4¼
Columbia A	3 15-16	@4⅛
Windsor A	3 15-16	@4⅛
Ridgewood	3 15-16	@4⅛
Phoenix A	4	@4 1-16
Empire A	3 13-16	@4
No. 6	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 7	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 8	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 9	3½	@3 11-16
No. 10	3 7-16	@3⅝
No. 11	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 12	3	5-16@3½
No. 13 (net)	3¼	@ ....
No. 14 (net)	3	3-16@ ....

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Better demand for fancy grades, with values firmer.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5	@7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@9
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@5½
Bavarian, new	22	@28
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—There is a fairly active trade at firm prices.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	9½@11½
Buenos Ayres	20@22	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	23@26	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9¼@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9½
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Prices remain firm, with a fairly active trade.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	..@..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	..@..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	..@..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @15	..@..	15½@16
Middle, seconds	14½@16	..@..	16½@17
Heavy, seconds	14 @16½	..@..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½	..@..	15 @16
Rejects			12@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	@22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	@20
Middle heavy	25@26	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin easy at 14.55c; copper steady at 9.50c; lead steady at 3.12½c; spelter dull at 3.32½@3.35c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The demand for fancy creamery is quite moderate, but sufficient to clean up the limited quantity arriving and keep values on a firm basis; lower qualities continue in liberal assortment, but are not wanted to any extent; June creamery is fairly active. State dairy neglected, except for finest Fall-made tubs.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	24½@25½
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23 @23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extra	20 @21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26 @..
Creamery, firsts	22 @24
Creamery, seconds	18 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extras	22 @24½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	17 @19
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	13 @14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	11 @..
Factory, thirds	10½@..

CHEESE—Finest full cream continues in limited supply and in a firm position, with the home trade fair buyers, while exporters show a moderate interest. Choice part skims find a fair outlet at full prices.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	10¾@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@10½
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9½@10
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	8 @ 9
State, full cream, small size, fancy	@11
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	8½@10¾
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4½@ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6½@ 7
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, common	3¼@ 3½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—The high prices ruling latterly for fine fresh attracted stock this way, and the substantial increase in receipts has weakened the market, with buyers showing very little interest outside of strictly choice.

State and Pennsylvania	24	@25
Western, fresh gathered, choice	23	@24
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	22	@23
Western, held fresh, fair to prime	18	@21
Western, held fresh, poor to fair, pr. c	$3.50	@$4.75
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@17
Western, early packed, fair to good	15½	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	3.25	@3.75
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	....	@16

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are steady and in pretty good demand for desirable lots, but slow for inferior. Sweets are moderately active and steady. Other vegetables show moderate assortments of desirable stock, which receives fair attention.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	..	@ 2.25
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.00	@ 2.00
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	3.00	@ 4.50
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	30	@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	..	@ 20
Celery, Western and State, short, dozen roots	10	@ 15
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	1.25	@ 4.00
Green peas, Norfolk, per basket	2.00	@ 2.50
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.50	@ 5.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, d.-h. bbl	75	@ 1.25
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50	@ 75
String beans, Charleston, per basket	1.00	@ 3.00
String beans, Norfolk, green, per basket	75	@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	65	@ 75

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75	@$2.00
Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	1.37	@ 1.50
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower, with Pronounced Weakness in Sugar and the Coalers.

THE MARKET BELIEVED TO BE OVERSOLD

A Fair Volume of Business in the Minor Industrials—Grangers Show Resistance—Gold Coming from London.

At the opening yesterday the stock market was very quiet and the changes were insignificant. The liquidation in Sugar was stayed for the moment, and the resulting firmness induced covering of shorts and an advance to 90¼. Then long stock came out, and for the remainder of the day the price was weak. Just before the close 87¼ was recorded, but the final price was 87½, a net loss of ½ on sales of 98,855 in a total of 203,206 shares. The manipulation with the view of sustaining the price while unloading was continued by the insiders.

There was a fair volume of business in the other industrials, although none of them was remarkably active. The Cordage stocks were heavy on renewed rumors of business difficulties; the common lost 1¼ and the preferred 1½ points. Lead was favorably influenced by the declaration of its dividends, and closed ⅝ higher. Chicago Gas was quiet and firm, although at the close it was ⅛ lower than on Wednesday. Tobacco and Rubber were also lower, the former on threatened proceedings against the legality of the combination by the Attorney General of New-Jersey.

The Granger stocks were under slight pressure most of the day, but they were practically unchanged at the close. The coal stocks were heavy, although the trading in them was light. Delaware and Hudson lost 2¾, Jersey Central 2, and Lackawanna ⅞. The weakness was on a revival of the old rumor of impending trouble in the coal trade. Manhattan was pressed for sale, but it was fairly well supported and lost only ⅝. The general list was extremely dull, and was not much changed.

Nearly all the active stocks loaned at a premium during the day, indicating a large increase in the short interest. The foreign exchange market continued firm and narrow, rates being almost at the gold-shipping point. In view of this condition the announcement from London that £200,000 gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to this city was received with surprise.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was without change. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was not increased. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $89,035,648, and balances $5,617,134. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $654,098.

The Bank of England gained £405,000 in bullion, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 62.12, became 63.00. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 18,729,000f. in gold, and lost 925,000f. in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoter at 50¾c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅞d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,237,722, and the exports for the same period $86,704,610. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,366,880.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute.....1
American Express.....1⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred.....2
Laclede Gas.....1
Laclede Gas preferred.....2
Pittsburg & Western preferred.....1
P., C., C. & St. Louis preferred.....¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco.....1½
Consolidated Gas.....1½
Delaware & Hudson.....2¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....⅞
Lake Erie & Western.....1
New-Jersey Central.....2
P., C., C. & St. Louis.....¾
Southern Railway preferred.....1
United States Cordage.....1¼
United States Cordage preferred.....1½
United States Rubber.....1
United States Rubber preferred.....1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was less active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st.....2
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi. 4s.....1
International & Great Northern 1st.....1
Long Island general 4s.....1
Richmond & Danville 6s.....1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s.....2
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s.....2½
United Elevated 1st.....1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s.....1
Atlantic & Pacific 4s.....2
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, t. r.....1
Erie 2d con.....1
Ohio Southern general.....1
United States Cordage 1st.....2½
Union Pacific Den. & G. 1st.....1⅞
Wabash 2d.....1

Government bonds were lower. The 2s declined ¼, the 4s coupon ¼, the 5s registered ¼, and the 5s coupon ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 5s coupon at 118. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	..
4s, r	114	115
4s, c	114	115½
5s, r	117½	119
5s, c	117¾	118½
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	113	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80½; $10,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59⅝, and $25,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, stamped, at 8⅝@8⅝.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Richard B. Hartshorne, Chairman of the Security Holders' Committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, advises security holders to take no action until they are acquainted with the statement of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, copies of which may be had by addressing him.

—The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared dividend No. 196 of 20 cents per share, ($5,000,) payable Nov. 26, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Nov. 20.

—The American Express Company has declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 8 at noon, and reopened Jan. 3.

—The transfer books of the Adams Express Company will be closed Nov. 16 at 2 P. M. and reopened Dec. 3.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	143	145	143	145	43
Alton & Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	36	38	100
American Cotton Oil	28½	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	300
American Express	114	114	114	114	112½	115	122
*American Sugar Refining	88	90⅜	87¼	87½	87⅝	87½	98,855
*American Sugar Refining pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½	92½	93½	385
*American Tobacco	100⅜	100⅜	99½	99⅞	99½	100	1,595
American Tobacco pf	108¼	109⅝	108¾	109⅝	108⅝	110	32
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝	5¾	1,227
Baltimore & Ohio	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68½	70	100
*Bay State Gas	25¼	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25½	400
Canada Southern	51½	51½	51¼	51½	51	51½	100
Canadian Pacific	62	62	61¾	61¾	61	62	200
Cedar Falls & Minn	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6	100
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	15¼	16¼	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	100
Chicago Gas	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	8,810
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼	102	102½	612
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅝	75	74⅜	74¾	74⅝	74⅞	5,100
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39	39	39	39	39½	200
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	84	84	84	84	83	85	172
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	62¾	63	62½	62¾	62¾	62⅝	10,125
Chicago, Mil. St. Paul pf	121	121	121	121	120⅜	121½	100
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	63⅞	64	63⅜	63¾	63⅝	63⅝	4,855
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24	24	24	24½	25¼	20
Consolidated Gas Co	122	122	122	122	121	122¼	120
Delaware & Hudson	126⅞	127¼	124	124	123	123½	1,598
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159½	159⅞	159½	159⅝	159⅜	159⅝	340
Denver & Rio Grande pf	38⅜	39½	36	36⅜	36¼	36¾	1,400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	1,810
*Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	3¾	4½	200
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	111	111	111	111	..	..	10
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52½	52½	52½	52½	52¼	52¾	200
General Electric	36½	36½	36	36	36	36⅜	1,200
Great Northern pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	100½	103	50
Laclede Gas	20	21¼	20	21¼	21	21⅜	2,700
Laclede Gas pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	79	80	100
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¼	600
Lake Shore	137¼	137¼	137¼	137⅜	136¾	137	266
*Long Island Traction	12	12½	12	12½	12¼	13	284
Louisville & Nashville	55⅜	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜	55¼	55⅝	1,200
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	105½	104⅜	104⅞	104⅞	105	9,315
Missouri Pacific	29¼	29¼	28½	28⅞	28¾	28¾	1,010
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23	23	23	23	23	23⅜	6
Mobile & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	20	150
*National Lead Co	41⅝	42¾	41½	41⅞	41⅞	42	5,250
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	89	88½	89	88¾	89¼	567
National Linseed Oil	21	21	21	21	20½	21½	600
New-Jersey Central	95½	96	93¼	93¼	93½	93½	5,040
New-York Central	99¾	100	99¾	100	99⅞	100	240
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32⅜	32½	32	32	32	32¼	1,550
New-York & New-Haven	195	195	195	195	195	..	12
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western	16	16	15½	15½	15	16	310
Norfolk & Western	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	7½	110
Norfolk & Western pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	22⅝	23¼	2
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	45
Northern Pacific pf	18¼	18¼	18	18	17¾	18	511
Oregon S. L. & U. N	8	8	8	8	8	8⅝	10
Pacific Mail	22⅞	23⅝	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	965
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅝	17¾	16¾	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	6,320
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	29	30	150
P., C., C. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	17¼	18	210
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	46	46¾	46	46¾	45	46¾	200
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi	160	160	160	160	158	..	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	161	161	161	161	159	162	149
Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	1,060
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	10	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	36	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110	113	30
So. & Atlantic Telegraph	92	92	92	92	..	..	400
Southern Pacific	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	20	316
Southern Railway	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	1,185
Southern Railway pf	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	38½	39	1,560
*South. Rail., when issued	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..	..	100
Texas Pacific	39	39	39	39	..	..	5
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich	10	10¼	10	10	10	10¼	592
Union Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	5	108
United States Cordage	13	13½	13	13	12⅞	13½	400
United States Cordage pf	11¼	11½	9¾	10	10	10⅝	5,481
United States Express	19	19½	17¾	18¼	18	18½	2,443
United States Rubber	44	46	44	46	43	47	7
United States Rubber pf	43	43	40½	42	41	41¾	3,465
*United States Leather pf	95½	95¾	95	95	95	97	1,010
Wabash pf	60⅜	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞	59½	60½	340
Wells-Fargo Express	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	300
Western Union Telegraph	111	111	111	111	105	115	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie	89	89½	88½	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	4,386
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½	450
Wisconsin Central	43	43	42½	42½	41½	43	25
	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	4½	300

Total sales.....203,206
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s	Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol	St L & S F 2d Class B
1,000.....113	10,000.....100¾	5,000.....77	1,000.....112½
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s	Clev, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	D, M & Co Eng Certs	Class C
5,000.....68½	4,000.....90	5,000.....76¼	500.....112
5,000.....68¼	Den & Rio Grande 4s	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs, All Instal Paid	2,000.....112¼
18,000.....68	1,000.....83¾	8,000.....140	St L & S F G M 5s
6,000s20F.....68	E T, V & G Cons Gold 5s	N Y & W Con 5s	10,000.....86
5,000.....68⅛	2,000.....105	1,000.....111	St L & S F Con 4s
2,000.....68¼	3,000.....104½	1,000.....110⅞	10,000s80F.....40
20,000.....68	Erie Cons Gold 7s	2,000.....111	10,000.....40¼
5,000.....68¼	4,000.....134½	N Y, O & W Ref 4s	1,000.....40½
5,000.....68¼	Flint & Père M 5s	10,000.....87¾	St P, M & M 1st Con 6s, Reduced to 4½s
10,000.....68	2,000.....88	7,000.....87½	2,000.....102¼
7,000.....68¼	Ft Worth & D C 1st	5,000.....87¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000.....68	4,000.....74	Nor Pac 1st Coup	10,000.....58
15,000.....67⅞	Ill Cen 4s, 1951	3,000.....115¼	1,000.....58
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A	4,000.....110	2,000.....115¼	Savannah & West 1st
2,000s3.....20¼	Inter & Gt North 1st	Nor Pac 2d Coup	1,000.....56
10,000.....20¼	5,000.....116½	5,000.....89½	5,000.....56¼
4,000.....20	Iowa Cen 1st 5s	10,000s20F.....89½	8,000.....56
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	5,000.....89¼	Nor Pac 3d Coup	2,000.....56¼
1,000.....41½	1,000.....89¾	10,000.....62	5,000.....56½
Atlan & Pac Inc	Kan Pac 1st Cons	Nor Pac Cons 5s	So Pac of Cal 5s, Con
10,000.....3	1,000.....79¼	9,000.....29¼	4,000.....90¾
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	5,000.....79¼	5,000.....29¾	5,000.....90½
12,000.....119¾	2,000.....79¼	Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	2,000.....91
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	12,000.....79	3,000.....70	South Rail 1st 5s
5,000.....148	Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s	10,000.....78¼	3,000.....88⅛
Canada South 2d	1,000.....90½	Nor Rail of Cal 5s	2,000.....88
2,000.....105⅝	10,000.....90½	10,000.....91	10,000.....88¼
Cen of N J G 1st 5s	Lake E & W 1st 5s	Ohio & Miss Cons	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000.....114⅞	1,000.....114	13,000.....110¼	1,000.....90
2,000s15F.....114⅞	L S & M S 1st Reg	Ohio Southern 1st	10,000.....89⅞
1,000.....114⅞	5,000.....117½	1,000.....99	5,000.....89⅝
3,000.....114¾	L S & M S 2d Coup	Ohio Southern G M 4s	2,000.....90
Cen Pac Gen 6s, 1895	15,000.....125¼	2,000.....50	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000.....102¼	Long Island G M 4s	Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000.....26½
Cen Pac Gen 6s, 1897	15,000.....98	5,000.....41	2,000.....26⅞
1,000.....103	Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	Oregon Imp 1st	Tol, A A & Cad 6s
C & O 1st, Series A	2,000.....41	2,000.....103	1,000.....72
1,000.....119½	24,000.....40¾	Oregon Short Line 1st	Tol, A A & G T 1st
C & O Con 5s	Met Elevated 1st	10,000.....86	1,000.....85
2,000.....108	5,000.....121	People's Gas & Chi 1st Cons 6s	Union Elevated 1st
7,000.....108¼	Mex Int 1st 4s	3,000.....90½	5,000.....83
C & O Gen 4½s	7,000.....70¾	2,000.....90⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1897
2,000.....77½	3,000.....71	3,000.....90¾	1,000.....106⅞
1,000.....77¼	Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Pac West 5s	P & R 1st Pf Inc	6,000.....107
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	2,000.....112½	11,000.....30½	4,000.....107½
4,000.....123⅜	I & D Div	23 Pf Inc	Union Pac 1st, 1898
2,000.....124	1,000.....119	22,000.....20½	14,000.....108
10,000.....123⅞	South Minn Div	10,000.....20½	3,000s20F.....108
1,000.....124	1,000s3.....118⅝	20,000.....20¼	5,000.....108¼
Chi & East Ill Cons	Southwest Div	10,000.....20	3,000.....108
4,000.....125	1,000.....116⅞	3d Pf Inc	Union Pac 1st, 1899
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	Wis & Minn Div	6,000.....16½	3,000s20F.....108¾
4,000.....99	5,000.....108¾	90,000.....16	7,000.....108⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	P & R Gen 4s	Union Pac Ext S F 8s
4,000.....95	5,000s20F.....82¾	10,000.....77⅝	3,000.....98⅜
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Receipts	2,000.....83	16,000.....77½	1,000.....98½
10,000.....41	1,000.....82⅞	Pitts & West 1st	U P, Den & Gulf 1st
Chi & N W S F 6s	9,000.....82¾	30,000.....80½	1,000.....40
1,000.....118½	Mo, K & Tex 2d	10,000.....81	U S Cord Co 1st
Registered	10,000.....46¾	Pleas Val Coal 6s	2,000.....72⅜
5,000.....117	5,000.....46⅞	3,000.....100	13,000.....72
Chi & N W Reg G 7s	8,000.....46⅞	Rich & Dan 6s	1,000.....71½
25,000.....125½	5,000b3.....46½	1,000.....120	10,000s20F.....70
Chi & N W 30-Year Deb 5s	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	Rio Grande West 1st	2,000.....70½
2,000.....106¾	5,000.....77	4,000.....70⅜	U S Leather Co 6s
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	Mo, K & East 1st	1,000.....70½	6,000.....110
31,000.....103¾	30,000.....83¾	4,000.....70⅜	Wabash R R 1st
3,000.....104	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	10,000.....70¼	1,000.....104⅞
5,000s20F.....103⅞	5,000.....67	10,000.....70⅜	Wabash R R 2d
5,000.....104	Nash, C & St L Con	Rome, W & Og Cons	5,000.....70
2,000.....103¾	6,000.....99½	1,000.....117	West Shore Gtd 4s
Registered	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	St L & Iron Mt 5s	4,000.....106⅜
5,000.....101¾	2,000.....101¾	3,000s3.....80½	2,000.....106¼
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	N Y Elevated 1st	1,000.....80¼	Registered
2,000.....130	4,000.....111	St L & S F G M 6s	10,000.....106
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	N Y & Har 1st Coup	1,000.....98	5,000.....105¾
3,000.....95	1,000.....120	St Louis S W 1st	West U Col Trust 5s
Registered	N Y, Lack & W 1st	5,000.....60⅝	1,000.....108
8,000s3.....95	5,000.....134½	10,000.....60½	Wis Cen Co 1st
			1,000.....56¾

Total sales.....$1,312,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany and Susquehanna	165	175
American Coal	87	90
American Cotton Oil pf	73	74
American T. & C	90	92
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9
Baltimore & South. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston A. L. pf	100¾	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	40	..
Central & South American Tel	105	..
Chicago & Alton	145	148
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	..	94
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8	10
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	7
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	18¼	19
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	61	67
Consolidated Coal	31½	33
Denver & Rio Grande	12¼	12¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	7
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	30	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	11½
E. T., V. & G., cts. all paid	10½	11¼
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all paid	17	20
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts. all paid	12¾	13½
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	101	101½
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & Pere Marquette	8	14
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona t. r	3¾	4¼
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	8	10
Homestake	16½	17½
Illinois Central	91¼	92½
Iowa Central	7½	8
Iowa Central pf	25⅞	26½
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	16
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	73
Long Island	86	88
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi	7	8
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf	21	24
L., St. L. & T	1⅝	..
Mahoning Coal R	101	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	3
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican Central	6⅜	7¼
Mexican National cts	9½	10
Michigan Central	99	100
Minn. & St. L., all as. paid	29	30½
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. paid	45	46
Minnesota Iron	..	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14¾
N. C. & St. L	69	70
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 1st pf	45	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central C	7	9
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14½	14¾
New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf	..	73
New-York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf	20	30
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	43½	44½
Norfolk Southern	64	..
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾
Northwestern Telegraph	104	..
Ohio Southern	16	18
Ontario Mining	8	..
Ontario & Western	16⅛	16¼
Oregon Improvement	12¾	14
Oregon Railway & Navigation	20	23
Pennsylvania Coal	275	325
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	4
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	..
Richmond & West Point pf., t. r	21	22
R., W. & O	115½	116¾
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	5¼
St. J. & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21¼	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	87
St. Paul, M. & M	107	110
Silver bullion certificates	63	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	16¼
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio C	46	54
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	73	81
United States Cordage gtd	..	42
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4¼	5
*United States Leather	9	9½
Wabash	6¾	7¼
*Western Beef	6	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	88⅛	90⅜	87¼	87⅝	68,400	Louis. & N.	55¼	55⅞	55½	55½	320
Am. Tobacco	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	60	Manhattan	105½	105½	104⅞	104⅞	210
Chicago Gas	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	75⅝	2,550	Missouri Pac	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	30
C., R. I. & P.	64¼	64¼	63½	63½	2,150	Nat. Lead	41⅝	42¾	41½	42	790
Chi., R. & L.	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅜	5,180	N. Y. & N. E.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32½	860
C., M. & St. P.	62⅜	63	62½	62⅝	7,700	Pacific Mail	22	23½	23	23½	110
Cent. of N. J.	95⅞	96⅜	95	95	2,400	Phil. & Read.	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	1,850

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf	30	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pfd stock	92½	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	19	24
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	181	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	111
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	164½	166
Brooklyn Elevated	8	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	64	68
Brooklyn Gas Company	110	..
Brooklyn Traction	14	15¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	70	72½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	..
Buffalo Street Railway Stock	65½	67½
Celluloid Company stock	68	71
Central & South Am. Telegraph	105	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102	104
Central Cross-Town	168	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	50	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	2	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	51	54
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	96
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68½	..
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	93	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, East Broadway, & Battery	141	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	171	173½
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	93	97
Eighth Avenue	280	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	45	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	50	57
42d, St. & Grand St. R. R.	312	..
Gold and Stock Telegraph	105	..
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	111	112½
Georgia Pacific 2d	50	52
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	104	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95½	98½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	80
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD.

The undersigned Committee urge you to make an immediate deposit of your Bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, for which negotiable certificates are now ready to be issued. The reasons are fully set forth in a circular to be had at the Trust Company on application.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.,
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.,
Committee.

Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield FIRST MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Central Trust Company certificates for the first mortgage 6 and 7 per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company that, pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the agreement of bondholders, dated Oct. 1, 1889, a meeting of the holders of certificates for bonds deposited pursuant to said agreement has been called, and will be held at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall St., New-York, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1894, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At said meeting there will be presented for the consideration of certificate holders important questions touching their interests, and any resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote will bind all certificate holders. It is therefore important that as many certificate holders as possible shall be represented at such meeting, in person or by proxy.

Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1894.
HENRY W. SMITH, Chairman;
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Majority of Committee.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-first ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on Oct. 30, 1894.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 131, 208, 452, 540, 785, 798, 1050, 1286.
" 500—Nos. 255, 333, 472.
" 100—Nos. 27, 30, 75, 80, 90.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—Nos. 5, 175.
SERIES B.—No. 93.
SERIES C.—Nos. 205, 321, 520, 743, 998.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after Jan. 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on Dec. 31, 1894.

MEXICO, 30th October, 1894.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders in the above-named company are hereby notified that they may learn the particulars of the plan for the reorganization thereof on application to the undersigned, who are now prepared to receive stock of the said company, in accordance with said plan.

SUFFICIENT STOCK HAVING ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED, NO STOCK WILL BE TAKEN AFTER THE 16TH INST.

HOMANS & CO
NO. 2 WALL STREET.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
234 5th Av.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that subscription agreements to the increased capital stock of this company, pursuant to the circular to the stockholders dated Oct. 15, 1894, will be received from them at the above office on and after this date until Dec. 1 next at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT MACAY, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds,**
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before December 1st, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the depositors of the 1st Mtge. Bonds of **GRAND TRUNK AND NORTH MICHIGAN DIVISIONS** of the **TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN R'WAY CO.,** held at the office of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, 31 Broad St., N. Y., Saturday, 10th inst., the **QUINTARD** or **BONDHOLDERS'** plan for the reorganization of the property was unanimously approved and accepted.

The large deposits of each of the above divisional bonds in the **METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.,** 37 Wall St., N. Y, assures the success of the plan.

R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY K. McHARG,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
} Committee.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

$250,000 Western Transit Co. 4 1-2% Coupon Bonds, Due Feb., 1903. Guaranteed by the New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

$250,000 Beech Creek R. R. Co. 4% Stock, exempt from Taxation, including Income Tax. Guaranteed by the New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau Street, New-York.

Small Investors

SHOULD BUY THE

$500. & $1,000. 4%

Mortgage Participation Certificates,

issued by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., with Payment of Principal and Interest of mortgages guaranteed by the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty S., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
211 West 125th St., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Co.

5 PER CENT. FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

A large majority of the above-named bonds being now on deposit with the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, in accordance with the terms of the bondholders' agreement, notice is hereby given that the time for further deposits with said trust company without penalty has been limited to Nov. 20, 1894, after which date a penalty of one per cent. will be imposed.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.
SIMON WORMSER,
CASIMIR TAG,
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, 21 Broad St., New-York City.

SECURITY HOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.

Security holders are advised to take no action until they are acquainted with the facts presented in the statement of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, copies of which may be had by addressing the undersigned.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE, Chairman,
42 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK.

Dividends.

Office of the Board of Directors,
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
65 Broadway.
New-York, Nov. 14, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of December at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 3d day of January, 1895.

By order of the board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Office of
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
Dayton, Ohio,
November 13th, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company this day declared the regular TWO PER CENT. quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the company, payable Dec. 1. Transfer books will close in New-York at 3 P. M., Nov. 20, and reopen at 10 A. M., Dec. 3. Checks on New-York will be mailed from this office.

J. D. PLATT, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
59 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 14, 1894.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 16, to the morning of Dec. 3.

W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Office of the
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d Av., 65th and 66th Sts.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1894.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Friday, Nov. 30, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to prepare for the payment of the dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1894.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the 1st day of December next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Nov. 15, 1894.

DIVIDEND NO 196.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY (20) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for October, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 26th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern:

6,000 shares General Fixture Co., $100 each.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF J. HOOD WRIGHT

Hundreds of the Friends of the Banker Pay Him the Last Honor.

The funeral of J. Hood Wright of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. took place yesterday. A special train carrying the friends and relatives of the deceased left the Ninth Avenue station at Rector Street at 11:30 A. M. A stop was made at Forty-second Street. Then the train went to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. There carriages were waiting to convey the people to One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and King's Bridge Road, the late residence of the deceased, where the funeral services were held.

Among those on the train were John C. Bullett, J. J. Darlington, George W. Childs Drexel, E. T. Stotsbury, G. C. Thomas, R. C. Dale, James Milliken Bellefont, William Reuss, G. A. Hill, Francis Abbott, all of Philadelphia; J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Gordon, J. J. Morgan, C. A. Sliddard, W. C. Kingsland, Robert Macdonald, A. P. Sturges, Willis Terrey, James Hood, C. R. Hood, George Bliss, C. H. Moore, H. C. Roberts, G. B. Benjamin, A. J. Thomas, Samuel Spencer, Frank Dallett, Dr. Wittson, Lawson N. Fuller, J. Crosby Brown, Eugene L. Clarkson, Howard Payson Wilds, David Keane, Caleb F. and David Milne of Philadelphia; Charles M. Earle, Eugene J. McEnroe, J. B. Curtis of Boston; J. Hobard Henick, J. Trevett Pike, E. Rollins Morse, D. W. McCurdy of Philadelphia; B. Leander Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Hessenbrow of Philadelphia; Miss Laura Markel, J. J. R. Cross, A. E. Filley, Robert M. Galloway, W. H. Phipps, Cyrus J. Lawrence, J. D. Skehan, George Foster Peabody, Gen. C. D. Christianson, Frank Abbott, John R. Drexel of Drexel, Morgan & Co. of Philadelphia; David H. Wolfe, Dr. Charles H. Stoddart, Simon Stern, John H. Harjes of Paris, George Bliss, Spencer Trask, G. D. Adams, Col. F. A. Hain, and William Rockefeller.

At 12:45 o'clock the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest commenced the services. Dr. Morgan stood in the main hallway to the right of the library, where the casket lay.

The services were begun by the singing of the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," by a male quartet from the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Dr. Morgan used the shorter Episcopal service for the dead.

The interment was in Woodlawn Cemtery. Only the family of the deceased, the immediate relatives, and some close friends of the family went to the cemetery. Among these were Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Miss E. J. Wright, sister of the deceased; Mrs. R. M. Robinson and Edward M. Robinson, stepchildren of Mr. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. John Markle of Jetto, Penn.; Mrs. Edward M. Robinson, Miss Elizabeth J. Moore, a niece of Mrs. Wright; Mrs. F. J. Willey of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Davie of Brooklyn, Mr. J. H. Harjes, Vernon Harjes, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Hebbard, and the following four employes of the Philadelphia house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.: W. F. Abbott, William Reuss, Charles Woerwag, and F. H. Hill.

The following were the pall bearers: J. Pierpont Morgan, G. F. Bowdoin, C. H. Cofter, George D. Thomas, D. A. Gatun, J. C. Reiss, Edward T. Stotesbury, and J. H. Harjes.

The mausoleum was a mass of flowers. The services at the cemetery were very brief, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan reading the final prayers.

If Afghanistan's Ameer Should Die.

From The London Truth.

There is a certain village in the Midlands where the illness of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been followed with painful anxiety. The reason is to be found in the following curious, but, I believe, perfectly authentic, story: Some years ago an enterprising young tailor left the village in question, and went abroad to seek his fortune. He eventually found his way to Cabul. Here great luck awaited him. He obtained the patronage of royalty, and became the Poole of Afghanistan. He had left a sweetheart behind in England, and, as soon as he found himself on the road to fortune, he sent for the damsel to join him. She came, but here fortune deserted the tailor. His intended bride, in her turn, obtained the patronage of royalty, with the result that she eventually became one of the 300 wives of Abdurrahman.

This, however, is only the first act of the tragedy. It is understood that, by the laws of Afghanistan, when the Ameer dies, the whole of his 300 wives must be shot. The laws of the Afghans are as immutable as those of their ancient neighbors, the Medes and Persians, and the whole of the little Midland village where the Ameer's English wife was born, and where her parents are still living, has been during the last week or two in a high state of excitement over the possible fate of the young lady. Fortunately, the Ameer seems better now, and it is to be hoped, if only for the sake of his wives, whatever their nationality, that the improvement may continue. In the meantime, cannot diplomacy do anything for the young woman? At his time of life, and with a gouty habit to boot, I should have thought Abdurrahman might have been induced to get along with 299 of them. If, however, he must have a round number in the family circle, perhaps an exchange might be negotiated.

Popular Woman Suffrage Argument.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Bravo, Sir Henry Parkes! No argument yet brought forward in favor of women suffrage can touch that of Sir Henry in the New South Wales House of Assembly. "He would rather sit between silks and muslins than tweeds and moleskins," he said. The effect was instantaneous, for Sir George Dibbs, we read, "immediately afterward "announced himself a convert," and the Premier himself joined the two ex-Premiers at the same meeting, for he also "declared himself in favor of giving votes to women." That settles it. All the rest are details. Women's suffrage orators, please take note. The silk and muslin argument is the one to win!

THOUGHTS OF A RADICAL

Solomon Was Right About the Rich Man and the Poor.

IN TWO PHRASES HE SAID ALL

And with These Two Phrases as His Text the Radical Thinker Philosophizes and Moralizes.

The radical thinker had been doing what radicals are supposed to do very seldom, if at all—reading the Bible for some guiding thoughts; and he had stopped short after a verse in Proverbs, closed the book softly, and looked out of the window for five minutes without speaking. Then he glanced at the man next him, and said:

"'The rich man's wealth is his strong city; the destruction of the poor is their poverty.' Do you know, I think Solomon said about all there is to say on the subject when he formulated those two phrases?"

"I think so, but I didn't suppose you did," replied his acquaintance. "You 'advanced thinkers' are getting out literature by the ton on that theme. Well?"

"This. Material progress, to give a name to that which all civilization strives for, increases all productive possibilities, increases wealth. But while the community advances, as we are told, satisfactorily, the increasing majority of the people who compose it, all of whom must be interested in forcing the advance, sink to an increasingly hard condition of existence; while the decreasing minority rises to an increasingly luxurious state of living. The majority goes down, and poverty is their destruction. And yet, I suppose, they would get along well enough were it not for that hope planted in the breast of every man by the modern individualistic social state—the hope of spending a little more money and making a little bigger spread than his neighbor. We don't object to it, except on ethical grounds, among the rich; but with the poor, who share the feeling, but lack the means of gratification, it becomes extravagance. And that is criminal.

"When I see poor girls togged out in cheap finery, I know that in their hearts they are wearing sealskins and jewels. And the home that indulges in family photographs and a melodeon, even while the larder is bare, is trying to put itself on the plane of a palace with a picture gallery and a music room. I cannot blame the poor for the sentiment that leads to such extravagant expenditures, since it is common to all; I can only be sorry that once more the love of display has conquered their better judgment and led them in the ways of the well-to-do. We are given to expecting more weakness of a moral kind among the poor than in another class; why should not it show itself in that way as well as any other?

"And I fancy I know another reason for the apparent recklessness with which the poor sometimes throw away even that which they have. At several times in my life I have been temporarily strapped; not enough to buy a postal card with; no friend to appeal to. When in such a state I always found myself possessed of a superb disdain of money. If I got hold of a dollar by hook or crook—I do not intend to accuse myself of dishonest dealing here—I let it go again with no compunction of heart or stomach, no care as to where I should get another. It was princely. But two men can reach that degree of opulence; one a Dives, the other a Lazarus. I believe that is the state of mind of many poor when they spend their small moneys in ways that seem totally lacking in judgment. But as soon as I got on my feet again and struck an era of prosperity—behold, I was counting every dollar, and putting them in a safe behind bars so no one else could get at them and steal away that which I had acquired, and I was in every way prudent. So it goes with those who are not poor. The organ of acquisitiveness grows with very little forcing.

"It is from these observations that I expect always to find among the poor the most desirable humane virtues—generosity, kindliness, sense of kinship outside the family, readiness to extend the helping hand. When people meet on the common level of poverty, there is no such thing as making sacrifices for one another; there is nothing to sacrifice. All that can be done is to sympathize with and help each other."

"Do you not expect to find as humane virtues among the rich?" said his acquaintance.

"They can offset those virtues by charity. It covereth a multitude of sins. There can be no sacrifice from the rich to the poor, no sympathy even; nothing but pity and charity. And that again is a potent source of poverty, since it kindles and keeps alive the spirit of dependence. The poverty that springs from that is the worst kind; it is not the poverty of hard luck, but of degradation, of beggary. I wish it were a crime for a rich man to give a dollar in charity!" And he brought his fist down on his knee in a way that bespoke his earnestness. "'The poverty of the poor is their destruction,' and it is propagated by the modern social conditions, and fostered by the charity of the rich, and increased by their own human desire for the unattainable. And still we go on in the path of progress."

"Yes, the poor are ever with us, whether they ought to be or not. And what's going to be the end of it? You as a radical ought to be able to tell something. Is it revolution or evolution, bullets or ballots?"

"Who can tell?" sighed the radical thinker. "What does history teach you about those things? All we can do is to wait, and wait, and see what will happen, being very sure that it will be something worth while."

Estimating the Value of a Miracle.

From London Truth.

On the authority of a member of the medical profession, The British Medical Journal states that a devout woman afflicted with an ulcerated stomach visited St. Winetride's well, and was duly cured by the saint. She returned home, boasting that she could "eat anything," including even "pigs' feet." Whether she actually indulged in pigs' feet does not appear. If properly cooked, they are a harmless delicacy; but, anyhow, the lady was suddenly taken very ill at teatime. The doctor who was called in "diagnosed perforation of the stomach," and the next day the poor lady died. One of the first requisites, I take it, in estimating the value of all "cures," whether miraculous or otherwise, is the subsequent history of the cases. This is supplied with great effect in the above instance. But, perhaps, I shall be told that the saint does not insure against pigs' feet in cases of ulcerated stomach.

Why Labouchere Liked the Czar.

From The London Truth.

The late Czar seems to have been a very well-meaning man: amiable in private life, honest according to his lights in public life. He made up for want of exceptional ability and broadness of view by severe and detailed attention to business. His life, notwithstanding that he was fortunate in his wife and his children, must have been an unhappy one, for he knew not whom to trust, and he had learned by experience that there was a permanent conspiracy on foot ever on the watch to do him to death. Long years ago, when he was a boy—and a strapping, sturdy boy—he taught me how to go down a Russian ice mountain, and this always led me to follow his career with interest; for no other King or Emperor ever taught me anything beyond—well, politics are out of place.

THEIR SERVICES "IN HIS NAME."

Many Women Join the King's Daughters in Zion and St. Timothy.

An admission service to the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons was held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday night. It was the first of the kind in the parish, and a large gathering was present to witness the interesting ceremonies.

The chancel was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and other flowers, and the services were rendered particularly attractive by the singing of the surpliced male choir of the church.

The exercises of initiation began by the President of the order asking each applicant if she desired to dedicate herself to service "In His Name." Other questions and answers followed, a short dedicatory prayer in unison completing this part of the service.

In the circle of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy there were about seventy-five old members and thirty who took the vows Wednesday night. The older members first advanced to the chancel rail, where they were met by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church, who blessed the cross each applicant wore as the insignia of the order. The thirty new members followed, and their crosses were also blessed.

The Rev. Dr. Lubeck was assisted in this ceremony by the Rev. Carl Schwartz, the assistant rector, and Brother Henry, who does much of the charitable work of the church.

The young women were then addressed by Rector Lubeck. His subject was, "Consider the Poor." He counseled the treatment of the poorer classes with the same consideration as prevails between people of culture and refinement. Their needs should be met without depriving them of their self-respect or pauperizing them.

The services closed with the singing of the hymn of the order.

There were a number of members of the Central Council of the order present to witness the impressive ceremonies. Among these were Mrs. Isabel Davis, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret P. Barker, Treasurer, and Miss Helen Barker of St. John, N. B., Provincial Secretary of Canada.

There were also present the deaconesses of St. John's Church, Miss Hildegard von Brockdorff, Miss Clara Simpson, Mr. Pike, Superintendent of St. George's Sunday School, and a large number of people from other parishes.

Among those from the parish of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy were Miss M. A. Oakley, President of the local circle; Miss Hilda Marshall, Secretary; Miss Eannie Lockwood, Treasurer; Mrs. George Lockwood, Mrs. Josiah Chapin, Mrs. Earl Berry, the Misses Vidal, the Misses Marks, Dr. and Mrs. Cheeseman, Dr. and Mrs. Lubeck, Miss Bloodgood, Miss Eliza Ewen, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber F. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hawk, and Mrs. Bidwell.

HOW CANDIDATES SPENT THEIR MONEY

The Figures Range All the Way from $6,381 to Twenty-five Cents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Daniel N. Lockwood, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, filed his statement of election expenses with the Secretary of State to-day. He paid out $2,707, of which $1,000 went to the Democratic State Committee, $250 to the Erie County Democratic Committee, $888 to the Buffalo Courier Company for printing, and the remainder for miscellaneous expenditures.

The following certificates were filed by Congressional candidates:

David Forest Wilber, (Rep.,) Twenty-first District—Total amount, $6,014.27, of which $800 went to the Schenectady, $1,136 to the Montgomery, $1,000 to the Greene, $1,500 to the Schoharie, and $1,000 to the Otsego County Committee.

Charles D. Haines, (Dem.,) Nineteenth District—Total amount, $2,598, of which $1,150 went to the Columbia County Committee.

Wallace T. Foote, (Rep.,) Twenty-third District—Total, $1,910.50, of which $500 went into Essex County, and $300 each to Warren, Clinton, and Franklin Counties.

Eugene S. Ives, (Dem.,) Seventeenth District—Total, $6,335, the contribution to the regular Democratic committees of the district being $5,000.

Benjamin L. Fairchild, (Rep.,) Sixteenth District, $6,381 through the regular committees, and $50 for a special locomotive used on a night excursion to enable him to cover meetings in Tarrytown and Peekskill.

John Murphy, (Dem.,) Seventh District, paid out $938, while Austin E. Ford, (Rep.,) in the same district, expended $6.

George Vanhorn, (Dem.,) Twenty-first District, $2,479, of which $1,000 went to the Otsego County Committee.

Winslow C. Watson, (Dem.,) Twenty-third District, $3.06, and Sherrill E. Smith, (Dem.,) Twenty-sixth District, $1.57.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The following candidates have filed their election expenses:

J. Irving Burns, (Rep.,) for member of Assembly First District, spent $878, the largest items being $100 each to the Town Committees and for printing posters, circulars, and postage.

Thomas K. Fraser, (Dem.,) for member of Assembly First District, spent $680, $375 of which was paid to the Democratic County Committee for printing and other legitimate campaign expenses; $241 for other printing, and $64 for carriage hire.

Theodore H. Silkman, (Rep.,) for Surrogate, elected, spent $2,663.45 for the regular authorized expenses.

Gottlieb Reed, (Soc.-Labor,) for member of Assembly Second District, spent fifty cents.

Frederick Bennetts, (Soc.-Labor,) for Coroner, spent $2.80, of which he says $1.20 was for car fares "on the Vanderbilt-Gould monopoly."

Howard H. Hurst, (Soc.-Labor,) for member of Assembly First District, says he contributed twenty-five cents to the American section of his party for printing.

House of Sir Isaac Newton in Peril.

About the statement that Bullingdon House, Kensington, formerly the residence of Sir Isaac Newton, is in the maw of the speculative builder, The London To-day, in its "Diary of a Bookseller," says: "Something must be done to save this national disgrace. There has been a good deal in the papers lately about buying the Carlyle house in Chelsea for the public. Newton is worth a dozen Carlyles. He is, after or alongside of Shakespeare, the greatest Englishman intellectually, and he is one of the world's great discoverers, enshrined in the estimation of the scientific of all nations with Columbus and Galileo. The present Earl of Portsmouth, whose Christian name is Newton, is a descendant of the philosopher. He is a rich man now; perhaps he will buy the house and hand it over to Kensington as a museum for relics of the worthies whose houses she allows to be pulled down every week. It is not a year since Sir David Wilkie's house in the 'The Terrace' went, and I suppose the demolition of Holland House is only a question of time. Already Lord Ilchester has allowed a little building in the southwest corner of the estate by the Holland Park Dairy. There ought to be a law against the destruction of historical buildings. I remember reading in a valuable book on Rome which I had for sale that when Prince Orsini began some structural alterations in his house at Rome, the Italian Government stepped in with an injunction, and told him that he must consider himself only a trustee."

Personal Impression of Mr. Walter.

From The London Truth.

Mr. Walter of The Times whose death has just occurred always seemed to me to be the right man in the wrong place. Nature intended him to be a squire of large estate; the accident of birth placed him at the head of The Times. In the days of Delane and of Mowbray Morris his influence on the paper was comparatively small. When these two able men retired, he took a more active part in its management. I have no doubt that he died with an absolute conviction that Mr. Parnell wrote the Pigott letters; for when once he had formed a conclusion, no amount of human evidence could shake it. It so happened that I used frequently to sit next to him in the House of Commons, and as we naturally used to vary the monotony of listening to speeches by remarks to each other, I soon came to the conclusion that this was the weak spot in his character; for he was a thoroughly honest and honorable man, and by no means wanting in intelligence. Of late years, he did not take so active a part in the management of The Times as theretofore. New blood was introduced. With its politics I do not agree. But, journalistically, it is now very ably conducted.

BENEFIT FOR MANAGER JOHN H. RUSSELL

New-York Theatrical Men Take Steps to Give Him Aid in His Affliction.

A meeting of New-York managers was held at Hoyt's Theatre yesterday afternoon to take preliminary steps toward arranging a benefit performance in aid of John H. Russell, who is now an inmate of a New-Jersey sanitarium. Among those present were Charles H. Hoyt, Frank McKee, Charles E. Evans, J. Charles Davis, Julius Kahn, James Jay Brady, Ariel Barney, Charles R. Powers, Al Hayman, Alf Hayman, B. F. Stevens, and Harry Phillips. Charles H. Hoyt presided. The business of the meeting was transacted in a rapid and businesslike manner.

T. Henry French offered the use of the Broadway Theatre for the benefit, and this offer was accepted. The date was fixed for the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 6, and all the managers of the city were constituted a Committee of Arrangements, under whose auspices the performance will be given. Ariel Barney was made Chairman of the Committee on Programme, Frank McKee Treasurer, and Harry Nagle Chairman of the Press Committee. A resolution was then adopted that the money raised by the benefit should constitute a trust fund to be used exclusively for the benefit of John H. Russell during his affliction, and Daniel Frohman, Charles H. Hoyt, and T. Henry French were appointed a committee to control the fund.

Before the meeting adjourned subscriptions to the amount of $500 were pledged. Al Hayman subscribed $250; Charles H. Hoyt, $100; Charles E. Evans and Frank McKee, $50 each, and De Wolf Hopper, through his manager, B. F. Stevens, $50.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

—In its issue of Nov. 1 The Naval and Military Record (British) takes up once more the vexed question of naval construction and armament. If there are more guns on a ship than there are men to man them, the guns, the paper says, become a source of weakness rather than of strength, and therefore, while in theory the French system may appear the best, English experts are confident that when the test of strength comes they will have nothing to fear. It is obvious that in a ship, as in everything else, there must be a compensating balance, and if a ship that has reached the maximum of her stability when steaming in a smooth sea is to be attacked and penetrated—a margin of stability having at no time existed—destruction is inevitable. Taking up the subject of unarmored ends, The Record says: "A shell will explode the moment it strikes an armor plate, but there is just the chance, having regard to the degree of sensitiveness of the projectile, that it may go through the unarmored end of a ship and explode in the water on the other side. For perforation there is a cure in the way of plugging, but where a shell explodes, there we may expect destruction. While, therefore, we may cheerfully concede to the French the great advantages that are claimed for their ships, we are not without hope that our own vessels possess staying powers that are unequaled. When the French fleet visited Portsmouth in 1891 a distinguished English Admiral went on board the ships, and he is reported to have said that nothing could sink the vessels so quickly as their own gunfire. His commentary may or may not be apocryphal, but, at any rate, it represents the view of the English Constructive Department, which may be credited with having given adequate consideration to a problem so grave as to be the fulcrum upon which the next great naval battle will turn.

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—The Record says that it is generally assumed that the French have the best designs because their ships are armored from end to end, carry more guns, and have a higher speed. The paper adds: "The French have on the stocks seven battleships, all of which are of lighter tonnage, greater horse power, higher speed, and heavier armament than our first-class battle ships, and certainly this a grave indictment against our Constructive Department. There has been much discussion of late as to the inferiority of the bow fire in English ships, and it is perfectly true that we cannot show as many guns as the French ships, while in the matter of broadsides we cannot boast of vast superiority. Let all this be granted, and at first sight it is no difficult matter to make out a bad case against the Constructive Department. But how comes it that the great battle ships of the French Navy are invariably kept in harbor? It is very seldom that we hear of their mobilizing the ships of immense armament and high speed. It is said that the French Constructive Department has sacrificed every ounce of their reserve of stability, while their guns are so crowded that, should one be fired in the proximity of another that is loaded, the concussion would be so great as either to explode the second gun or kill the gun's crew."

The British Admiralty has decided to build at Devonport next year two cruisers of a distinctly new type. According to a service journal, the projected vessels are to be styled "fleet cruisers." It is intended that the vessels shall be so constructed as to be specially adapted for scouting and dispatch service, and, instead of being commissioned for station service, they will be kept in a state of efficiency in the Fleet Reserve until required for duty with the Mediterranean, Channel, or mobilized squadrons. They are being designed by Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty. The plans, which are now in their infancy, are not likely to be completed until January or February next, but, in order that preliminary arrangements for the vessels' construction might be taken in hand, Mr. White has intimated his intention of basing his designs on the following approximate dimensions: Length, 270 feet; breadth, 40 feet; mean load draught, 16 feet. The engines will probably be built by contract on account of the large amount of work now on hand at Keyham. The type of boiler has not yet been decided on, it now being a question under consideration whether the water-tube type shall be adopted or not for vessels of this class. As a high rate of speed (not less than 22 knots) is required, the Admiralty is anxious to secure engines capable of developing with forced draught an indicated horse power of 10,000. Special attention will be given to coal capacity, and arrangements will be made for utilizing every available wing space for this purpose, so that when required, nearly

BERNHARDT AS GISMONDA

Paris Enthusiastic Over Her Acting in Sardou's Play.

GREATEST OF HER ARTISTIC TRIUMPHS

Interpellations in Double Doses in the Chamber—Errors of the Protective Tariff Policy —Tales of Poverty.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—It would be easy to say that Sardou had never been thus triumphant, Bernhardt never so perfect, stage mounting never more exquisitely beautiful, or costumes as magnificent, and, finally, that no play has ever been better cast than "Gismonda." This would be no exaggeration; it would be only the truth, but the subject demands minute description.

"Gismonda" will prevent your seeing Sarah before 1896 in any event; but whenever you see her you will enjoy an unexpected and a delightful spectacle. It was not M. Sardou's intention to write a history of the Duchy of Athens. He says that the idea of the play was first suggested to him some seven years ago by reading the "Mémoires" of Buchon. He adds that to these historical facts he has joined legend and caprice. There is no psychological study of character. "Gismonda" is an emotional drama.

Near to the Acropolis the Florentine Gismonda, Duchess of Athens, widow of Nerio, beautiful and young, has been made Regent. Her life is absorbed in adoration for her child, Francesco. She is courted by all the Barons of the Court, but listens to none as willingly as to Zaccaria Franco, a former suitor, an ambitious rogue, who loves only himself and his wicked projects. To be aid d in his plans, he makes a confidant of Gregoras, the special attendant of the little Prince. This man decides at once to do away with the child, whom he lets fall into a pit where a tiger has been placed. The mother makes a vow on the cross of Christ to wed the man who may save her child. No sooner are the words uttered than a common, unknown falconer leaps into the pit. Francesco is brought to his mother, pale and fainting, but alive. Almerio, the servant, is a handsome fellow, the illegitimate child of an officer in the army of the Republic of Venice. The Duchess thinks that some gold and a few honors will easily satisfy the man, to whom she is grateful. Her soul revolts at the very idea of becoming his wife, however, and her indignation knows no limit when she finds that the varlet insists, Shylock-like, upon the vow.

Gismonda retires to a convent. Having sent a priest to the Pope to beg him to release her from her oath, not only does the Pope reply negatively, but the Papal Envoy, Bishop Sophron, says that none can release her but the person interested, and that she is responsible for the life of the man. This is unpleasant news, for she learns that Almerio, in order to become more worthy of her, has gone to fight the Turks. He conquers them, causes the people of Athens to become his friends by his valor, and gives himself up as a prisoner to save the poor Duchess from a revolution.

She decides to see the man alone. She hopes to persuade or tempt him, and she offers her crown, her fortune—but he tells her that he cares for nothing but her love. The woman is half moved, perhaps unconsciously. She seems to yield to his pleading, but tells him that obedience alone can win her heart. She bids him kneel and swear on the cross that if she loves him he will renounce the Duchy, her hand, and the throne. He is willing to say anything, to do anything.

In the next act, after saying farewell tenderly to the man she now really loves, Gismonda, followed by her nurse, sees two men approaching, and, hiding behind a rock, she learns that Gregoras purposely allowed her child to fall into the tiger's den to please the traitor Zaccaria and that they propose to murder Almerio. Zaccaria rushes up the steps; only to be slain by Gismonda, who tantalizes his dying vision by her love for Almerio.

In the last act Almerio, faithful to his promise, declares publicly in the cathedral of Athens that Gismonda is no longer bound by her oath. As soon as these words are uttered the friends of Zaccaria accuse Almerio of his death. The falconer admits the charge to save the Duchess; but the latter refuses his sacrifice. In her turn she makes a public confession and begs Almerio to marry her and rule. The people are delighted, the organs join in the religious chant, and the gorgeous spectacle of the thrice-happy Palm Sunday continues as the curtain falls.

It is never wise to peck at almost perfect enjoyment. It would not be hard to trace similar situations in other plays. This may indeed be a new reading of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," but the effect is delightful, and it lasts beyond cool-headed reflection and criticism.

To run over the cast, the stage mounting, and presentation in a few words is grievously unjust, but one might write chapters on Bernhardt and not exhaust the subject. M. Guikly as Almerio is superb. It is certainly the best work he has done as yet. He looks the hero to perfection. He is tall, manly, dignified, and passionate. He has an all-absorbing look, a power of conviction, which suits the falconer and his love. M. de Marx, as the Bishop, is a picture in make-up, without a shadow of his usual exaggeration. The nurse, the pages, the lovers, and the rest could not be better. The stage pictures are magnificent, the colors and grouping artistic, and there is no weakness or flaw to be detected.

Bernhardt has never had a better opportunity to display the full measure of her genius. It is a never-to-be-forgotten event. She may play the part as well, but never better, than she did at the general dress rehearsal and on the first night. She is on the stage all the time. The cleverly-constructed drama requires her constant presence and action. Her first emotional moment is when she bids her nurse watch the child, because she dreads the evening hour for his delicate health, and then, turning around a little, she becomes for an instant speechless with horror. The child has passed, of course, behind the scenes, and it is Sarah who tells you the story. How she does it, it is impossible to describe, and yet one can recall every shading of the incomparable art, so quiet, so sure, so living, and so simple.

Even the blasé first-nighters were moved. In the convent scene, in the interview with the Bishop, all the scorn of the patrician, of the woman outraged in her pride, makes her defy the Papal authority. When she learns of the heroism of the man who dares to rise above his station without her bidding she scorns her own weakness and yet loathes the pigmies, her equals, who surround her.

With skill the climax is brought to the third act, to the grand scene with Almerio—with quiet, sure method. The perfect art of it is nature; it is life, but life ordained with wisdom. Gismonda is a Queen, and never forgets it, even in her tenderest moments. When the falconer kneels before her to kiss the jeweled cross pendent from her chain her voice hardly whispers the oath, and he faintly echoes her words. So hushed was the silence that the soft pledge distinctly worked its effect all over the house.

The house fairly shook with applause. Bernhardt certainly never knew a greater triumph. It is impossible for any human being to rise beyond the sublimity, the matchless beauty, of Bernhardt's Gismonda.

When she kills Zaccaria, although she fairly beats him down with her hatchet, the emotion is not at its greatest height. It comes afterward, when she raises the head of the dying man and tells him to see her in the arms of his rival. It is horrible and grand.

In the final cathedral scene—perhaps the most magnificent stage picture I have ever seen—where the women bring in the palms and Sarah appears robed in gold and precious stones, with a coronet of orchids on her head, she looks like the frail and suddenly vivified figure of some wonderful fresco painting. During five acts the actress has swayed her audience as she pleases. There was not a moment of hesitation on her part.

Gismonda is undoubtedly the finest conception of Bernhardt. She has never done more complete, more flawless, work. It is almost painful not to be able to communicate to you the enthusiasm, the perfect happiness, which she has given.

Chambers and Senate made their appearance quietly. Many of the actors were indisposed or too lazy or too happy elsewhere to be willing to return to school so soon. Interpellations have been swallowed in double doses, but more serious business is predicted for the near future. All the Midi is to rise in defense of dried raisins and molasses. Official information quietly promises the questions of M. Cluseret concerning the friendly conversations across the border of some French and foreign officers; of M. Bernis on the bull fights, and of M. Favy on the Cempuis school. The Dupuy Cabinet appears to be in better convalescence than was expected. It will not receive hard knocks before the financial ways and means come to discussion. The Senate is dozing with the kind belief that nothing desperate can come before Christmas.

Every thought here is given to the Emperor of Russia. Even among the working people, in the markets, along the streets, the same anxious question is asked. The sacred legend of the European equilibrium scarcely knows on which side to jump.

The Duc d'Orléans—much encouraged by his wise uncle, the Duc d'Aumale—expresses a wish to become a private, unpretending citizen, to vote and to pay his taxes under the Boulevard sunshine. He hardly listens to the projects of his noisily ambitious followers. His newspapers think that a change of heading will soon be necessary. He does not instruct his secretary to do anything except to keep still. The Government has been interviewed with rare tact. The gossips add that, should the Duke shut up his crown carefully in the closet, Prince Victor would do likewise.

It is not easy to reign, not even to be a President, in France. Mme. Casimir-Perier has been obliged to decline opening any letters—this to avoid reading offensive messages, or, worse, to see drawings and pictures of the fate reserved for the President. If the rulers are not resting on rosebeds, the people seem as miserable here. The social question is being worked out every day. Every morning brings a new drama. The mother who kills herself and five children receives praise for her courage, even among those who are able to find work and are willing to do it. Somebody has given a new name to the last years of the century. The "mechanical age" is killing off the people fast enough to suit even Napoleon. The money and food spent for the soldiers would feed all the starving wretches of the world. Yet the only people satisfied during the soldier service of twenty-eight days are the rich fellows who like the change.

The universal cry is no business. Somebody says that champagne goes begging, that Reims and Epernay are overflowing. Protection has ruined every kind of business prospect here. The French are waking up to the fact that their neighbors are finding a way not to require their services in the future. Germany has organized its traveling commercial clerks almost as well as its army. If their luggage be carelessly made and without taste, it is cheap. Even the poor must have luxury now or die.

The Russian anxiety, uncertainty concerning the mission of M. Le Myre de Vilers, the distrust of the Chambers, need of proper commercial enterprise in dealing with our neighbors, and speculative giddiness of the public have made the Bourse as unsteady and unreliable as an April sun. The strain of expectation is so great that almost anything would be a relief.

Every one has read, or, at least, glanced over, "Lourdes"—that bête noire of Zola and his constant worry. People do not read Zola, they look him over, but all can appreciate the cleverness of the lawsuit Bourgeois-Zola. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the lawyer for the author of "Lourdes," has asked for a postponement. Read arrangement. How the gallery laughed to see M. Zola and M. Bourgeois shake hands amicably at the close of the hearing. It would be a wise head who could now predict all that may happen in Rome. L. K.

FIGHT TO A FINISH IN A BROOKLYN BARN

Police Knew Nothing of an Exhibition Witnessed by a Crowd.

There was a prize-fight in a barn near the Brooklyn Wallabout early yesterday morning. The police knew nothing about it. One man was "knocked out." It was thought he was dead, but after being unconscious for over an hour, he recovered.

The fighters were "Billy" Phillips and "Jack" Doran, both of Brooklyn, and they fought for a purse of $150 and a side bet of $60. Doran weighed 160 pounds and Phillips 171 pounds. There were about thirty-five persons present. "Tim" Stanton was referee.

It was a brutal contest from the start. At the end of the fourth round, Peter Dewey, who was Phillips's second, accused Doran of not fighting squarely. Then Doran and Dewey began to fight, and had to be separated by the crowd.

The fight then proceeded, and the men, discarding all pretense of science, hammered each other viciously. Doran struck Phillips a blow which sent him to the floor, his head striking the heavy planks. Phillips lay like a log, and it was thought he was dead. Doran became frightened, and, pulling on his clothes, attempted to run away. The crowd held him and in a little over an hour Phillips regained consciousness and was taken home.

NEW STATE CORPORATIONS.

The Balanced Locomotive and Engineering Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State yesterday afternoon. The objects of the company are to manufacture and sell boilers, steam engines, locomotives, &c., and to contract for and erect power plants. The stock is divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, and the company's principal office will be in New-York City. The Directors are Henry Warden, owning 900 shares of the stock, and George D. McCreary, 100, both of Philadelphia; George S. Strong, who takes 100 by subscription and 4,500 additional, to be paid for by property, and Joseph Bushnell, 10, both of New-York City; George S. Morison, 100, of Chicago; James McNaughton, 100, of Albany, and Robert G. Bushnell, 100, of Morristown, N. J. Henry F. Taintor of New-York and Henry G. Morris of Philadelphia, as trustees for the bondholders of the Strong Locomotive Company, take 1,500 shares, which is to be paid for by property.

The Barnes Cycle Company, to manufacture and sell bicycles and bicycle supplies, hardware supplies, and specialties, in Syracuse; capital, $100,000; Directors—Charles F. Saule, Arthur R. Peck, and Charles A. Bridgman of Syracuse, and others.

Union Associated Press, to collect, distribute, and publish news, and to print and publish newspapers, magazine, books, pamphlets, &c., in New-York City; capital, $1,000; Directors—Alonzo Rothschild, William S. Brewer, and Meyer D. Rothschild of New-York City.

Kellogg Steel and Iron Company of Buffalo, to construct, design, buy, and sell bridges, buildings, and kindred structures of iron, steel, and other materials; capital, $5,000; Directors—Thomas H. Brooks of Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles H. Kellogg and Peter C. Newkirk of Buffalo.

THE MANNINGS' SKELETON

Charges Against the Millionaire Broker by His Wife.

SAYS HE REGULARLY BEAT HER

Children Sustain the Mother—The Husband Denies All the Charges—Alimony for the Wife.

John B. Manning, a millionaire stock broker, of 14 Wall Street, has been made the defendant in an extraordinary suit for separation, brought by his wife, Mary Manning.

Not the least peculiar thing in the proceeding is an opinion handed down yesterday by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, granting the wife $300 a month allmony and $500 counsel fees. In this opinion Justice Barrett says:

"In cases of this unfortunate character, the court not infrequently recommends an effort at reconciliation, but after going over these papers I fear the situation is quite hopeless. The defendant cannot divest himself of certain ideas and habits inherent to his humble origin. His children have naturally advanced in their social tastes, and they now find it irksome to submit to what they deem unreasonable requirements on their father's part, and in which they are sustained by the plaintiff.

"The court cannot effect a change of heart upon either side. These people are better apart. At all events, a prima facie case for legal separation is clearly made out. It is evident that the defendant was at times abusive and even resorted to violence."

Mr. Manning is one of the best-known men in Wall Street. He belogns to a number of clubs, and has a large number of friends in club and business circles. He is about sixty years old, and he and his wife have lived together over thirty years. Their present residence is at 134 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Manning now charges that her husband has for a long time been guilty of the most inhuman cruelties toward her, that he beat her regularly, drove her out of the house, and used the most coarse and profane language toward her in the presence of their children, of whom there are seven, all over twenty-one years old.

Mr. Manning insists that all the trouble is due to these children. He says he loves his wife dearly, and is anxious to live with her and provide her with every comfort of life, and that he is even desirous that she shall have all her wants provided for in the most liberal manner, even if she does not want to live with him. But he objects to supporting the children any longer, because he says they are too lazy to work. All that they will do, he says, is to lounge around the house, read French novels, and make mischief between their father and mother, presuming on the blind fondness of the latter.

A great stack of affidavits were submitted to Justice Barrett. All the children made affidavits in support of their mother's charges, always alluding to their father, in the course of their depositions, as "the Governor."

The children are Joseph, thirty-one years old; Mary, twenty-eight; Katherine, twenty-seven; Agnes, twenty-three; John, twenty-four; Daniel, twenty-three, and Frank, twenty-one. The three daughters are at present in Europe, where they are maintained, Mr. Manning says, by himself. The charges of cruelty against him, the defendant says, were deliberately made up and rehearsed by his wife and children, in order to make him "disgorge."

In her affidavit specifying the alleged acts of cruelty, Mrs. Manning swears that her husband beat her nearly every day from June 28 to Sept. 3, 1892, during which period they were living for the Summer in a cottage at Arverne. On Sept. 3 she was so severely injured by her husband, she swears, that she suffered from concussion of the brain.

On their return to this city the alleged cruelty continued, and on Sept. 26 the defendant threatened to murder her, she swore. On this date she left her husband, and she says he followed her to hotels and annoyed her. She says that her husband owns the house in Thirty-fourth Street, worth $75,000, and has other property, valued at over $2,000,000. In additional affidavits the plaintiff states that the house in which they lived is not in a fit neighborhood in which to keep their daughters, and that when the defendant tried some time ago to have her return to him he promised to buy her a house on the west side, between Sixty-fourth and Ninetieth Streets, to cost not less than $35,000, which would be deeded to the wife, and that he would also settle on the plaintiff $10,000 a year.

When this agreement was drawn up, however, it is alleged that Mr. Manning refused to sign it, saying that he had changed his mind.

Mr. Manning in his affidavit says that there was no serious trouble between his wife and himself until two years ago, when he made the suggestion that the children should stop "loafing" and do something. His wife met the proposition with violent opposition, whereupon he admits that he said some things that he should not have said, but he never struck his wife. He offered her an income of $5,200 a year, which is five times as much as she ever spent. She, however, wanted to compel him to make some provision for the children, which he refused to do, he says, and still refuses to do. He asserts also that he has heard his children say that they were determined to make the "governor disgorge." At Arverne, he says, his children were so lazy that the daughters refused to clear off the table when the servants had left unexpectedly, and he was compelled to go to town without his breakfast on several occasions.

The children deliberately smashed the furniture, the defendant declares, saying that as the house had been rented furnished, the "governor would have to pay for it." He had asked his wife to discontinue the suit and save the disgrace, but her only answer was, he swears, "You know how to stop it; money enough will do it."

The acts of cruelty alleged in Mrs. Manning's affidavits, and in those of her children, are set out with the greatest minuteness, the hour as well as the date of each act being given in almost every instance. Mr. Manning points to this as a proof of his assertion that the charges were rehearsed, and appends an affidavit of Lizzie Henry, a servant girl, in further substantiation.

In the affidavit the girl declares that Mrs. Manning made notes of all the happenings in the house, and that the mother rehearsed these with the daughters.

The domestic says she often wondered what these actions were for, but did not realize their import until this suit was brought. She swears that she once saw one of the daughters deliberately smash a stained-glass pane in the dining-room door, and, when the father had it fixed, one of the sons smashed it again, remarking that they would make the "governor" pay out some of his money. Lizzie also swears that she never saw Mr. Manning maltreat his wife.

Jeremiah Manning, a nephew, made affidavit that on one occasion when his uncle and aunt got into a controversy, the former said, "Do you know that this disgrace will kill me?" The aunt, he says, answered: "Well, you want to kill me." Whereupon Mr. Manning said: "You ought to be killed for causing a poor old man all his trouble."

The nephew says, further, that he never saw his uncle strike or maltreat his wife, but was always very solicitous of her comfort.

RECEIVER VARNUM RELEASED.

What He Reports of the Condition of O. S. Teall's "Union."

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, granted an order, on application of Robert T. Varnum, receiver of the Real Estate Union, to release him from the care of the property of the union, of which Oliver Sumner Teall is President.

The receiver, in his petition, says that the union has done no business for some time, and that there is no market value of the capital stock.

The only assets found, he says, were a lot of papers of no apparent value in a tin box, a check book, a cash book, a ledger, a letter book, and a minute book. The office furniture would not, he says, pay auctioneer's fees if sold, or storage, if not sold.

There was cash in bank to the company's credit amounting to $39.45. The receiver finds a deficit of $7,284.67 in the company's accounts, of which $2,000 is due to Teall and $4,150 to the Elmsford Park Company.

Judge Lacombe ordered the receivership of the union turned over to that of the Elmsford Park Company.

Mr. Wiman's Case Goes Over.

The appeal of Erastus Wiman from the conviction and sentence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to five years and six months in State prison for forgery, was on the calendar for argument in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Wiman was there, looking not at all like a man who has a long term in Sing Sing staring him in the face. He was accompanied by his counsel, Gen. Tracy and Mr. Boardman. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay appeared for the people, and all was in readiness when Chief Justice Van Brunt announced that the case would go over to the December term.

Stajer and Others Not Guilty.

The case of William Roth, who, together with Louis Stajer, Henry Spross, and Bernhard Behrendt, it is charged, robbed Thomas Egan of $900, in a café, was finished before Judge Cowing in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The claim was set up that Stajer, because of his complaint to the police recently, was being persecuted. While Egan may have been robbed, the innocence of the accused men was strongly protested.

The case went to the jury without argument. Ten minutes afterward a verdict of "not guilty" was brought in.

Arrest of Herman Aich.

Herman Aich of Herman Aich & Co., against whom a suit for $100,000 has been brought for importing hollow crockery ware under false invoices, as alleged, was arrested yesterday. The officers took him before United States Commissioner Shields. He demanded examination, but no date was set for it.

Customs officers said yesterday that the information against the firm had been furnished by persons who had been in the firm's employment, and that it made a strong case.

COURT NEWS IN BRIEF.

—William Wuerz, Jr., is suing his wife Matilda for a limited divorce before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court. He charges her with habitual intoxication. Yesterday Wuerz had twenty-two women in court as witnesses, all of whose testimony he was anxious to submit. But Judge Freedman cried enough after eight of the witnesses had been called to the stand. Wuerz was disgusted. The case is on to-day.

—Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has refused to grant a certificate of reasonable doubt to William P. Wentworth, ex-cashier of the Victoria Hotel, convicted recently of forgery in the third degree. Wentworth will probably go to Sing Sing in a day or two. His appeal will be prosecuted, however.

—The contest over the will of Nicholas Seagrist, the "Sage of Bloomingdale," was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The proponents introduced some of the strongest evidence to prove the devising capability of the testator, which was mainly in the line of expert testimony.

—Before Justice Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, a verdict for $2,650 was directed in favor of the city in an action brought against Frederick W. Wright to recover rent of Pier 43 East River.

MR. OLMSTED TO THE PARK BOARD

Letter Respecting Position of Landscape Architect Not Made Public.

A telegram and a letter from Frederick Law Olmsted, who, Oct. 29, was offered the position of landscape architect of the Harlem River Driveway by the Park Commissioners, are jealously guarded by President George C. Clausen.

Mr. Clausen said yesterday that the answers to the tender of the position to Mr. Olmsted would not be made public until they were read at a meeting of the Park Board. Messrs. Straus and Bell are not in town. Mr. Bell will be here on Tuesday, and there is likely to be a meeting of the Commissioners Nov. 21.

While declining to state the nature of Mr. Olmsted's reply by letter—the substance of the telegram has been published in The New-York Times—Mr. Clausen said that there was really very little in it, in fact, the public would be surprised in this regard when it was read.

An effort had been made to coerce Mr. Clausen into revealing what Mr. Olmsted had to say, but he considered it more dignified and businesslike to wait for a quorum of the board before doing so.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall's Narrow Escape.

Lawyer Thomas E. Pearsall and his wife of Brooklyn had a narrow escape from serious injury in a runaway Wednesday night. They were being driven to the Twenty-third Regiment Fair. The horses shied at an obstruction in Bedford Avenue, near Bergen Street.

The coachman was thrown, and the door of the carriage was torn off by a trolley pole. The horses dashed away. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall braced their feet against the front of the carriage, and when the carriage was dashed against a lamppost they alighted uninjured, and proceeded to the fair. The horses were caught. The driver was not seriously injured.

Rulers Older and Younger than the Czar.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The new Czar ascends the throne at twenty-six, but is by no means the youngest of rulers. That distinction belongs to King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, who is only eight. The little Queen of the Netherlands is fourteen, King Alexander of Servia eighteen, the Khedive twenty, and the Emperor of China twenty-three. The Sultan of Morocco is also a youth, but his exact age is a matter of speculation.

Of rulers older than the new Czar there are King Carlos of Portugal, thirty-one; Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, thirty-three; the Emperor of Germany, thirty-five; the King of Greece, thirty-nine; the Emperor of Japan, forty-two; the King of Italy, fifty; the Sultan of Turkey, fifty; King Charles of Roumania, fifty-five; the King of the Belgians, fifty-nine; the Emperor of Austria, sixty-four; the King of Sweden and Norway, sixty-five; the Shah of Persia, sixty-five; Queen Victoria, seventy-five, and the King of Denmark, now the eldest among ruling sovereigns, seventy-six.

Wherein Labby Is Woefully Ignorant.

From The London Truth.

Where flirting ends and love-making begins is a question that a young lady can answer better than I can. Does it go beyond flirting to ask to be allowed to kiss a lady? If not, is kissing itself involved in flirting? My knowledge on the ethics of flirting and of kissing is imperfect. But I should have thought that the latter is seldom preceded by a request to the lady to allow it.

ONE VOTE FOR MR. VANDERBILT

Aldermen Have Finished the Count in Seven Assembly Districts.

The tedious work of canvassing the votes cast at the last election went on in the Council Chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the count in seven of the thirty Assembly Districts had been completed, and Col. George B. McClellan began to read off the figures of the eighth.

Some of the Alderman appear to be shirking their work, and some are doing more than their share. Alfred R. Conkling and the other lawyers who are watching the count, are almost steadily on duty.

While canvassing the returns of the Twenty-first Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, Alderman O'Brien found one vote for William H. Vanderbilt.

John Murray Mitchell, who was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, has filed a protest against the Board's declaring James J. Walsh, his Democratic opponent, elected. Walsh got a plurality of about 270 votes. Mr. Mitchell claims that the returns were irregular in the Second Election District of the Second Assembly District. He got 98 votes in this district, and claims that he should have had more. His protest in the main, however, is a general one, and it was referred to the Committee on Protests.

Mr. Conkling told the reporters that the first claim for a reward of $500 for the conviction of any person guilty of illegal registration offered by the Committee of Seventy had been made by Edwin Radford. He presented the evidence against John Rice, who pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions.

The Election Inspectors of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District were sent for by the Board, because they had failed to inclose sample ballots, as required by law.

LOOKING FOR GERMS IN THE OYSTERS

Cause of the Illness at Wesleyan Is Being Investigated.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Nov. 15.—The theory that the present illness at Wesleyan was caused by oysters containing germs of malarial and typhoid fever is further substantiated by the illness of several of the alumni who were at the banquet of one of the fraternities. This theory is a new one to scientists, as heretofore it was supposed that the salt water would kill all germs.

Dr. Lindsley of the State Board of Health and Profs. Whitney of Yale and Conn of Wesleyan are experimenting with the oysters obtained from the same locality as those eaten Oce. 12, to discover typhoid or malarial bacilli. Their report is awaited with much curiosity.

There are no new cases and all the sick are convalescent. As cooking destroys the germs, no trouble could come to students who ate any except raw.

Czar Alexander's Favorite Authors.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is interesting to note that the late Czar's favorite authors were Pierre Loti, George Meredith, Stevenson, Oscar Wilde, and Wilhelm Hauff.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 77—Bella A. Johnson, executrix, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Company et al.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief herein within one week, on motion of Mr. Wilkinson Call for the appellants.

No. 89—George F. Dick, appellant, vs. Jospeh B. Foraker.—Submitted by W. L. Terry for the appellant and by D. W. Jones for the appellee.

No. 531—Asa P. Potter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Wm. B. Hopkins for the plaintiff in error, by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the defendant in error, and concluded by Henry D. Hyde for the plaintiff in error.

No. 687—The Bate Refrigerating Company, appellant vs. Schwartzschild & Sulzberger. —Leave granted to file brief herein on behalf of the Harrison International Telephone Company, on motion of B. H. Bristow for said company.—Leave granted to file brief herein on behalf of Milo G. Kellogg, on motion of Edmund Wetmore in behalf of Charles H. Aldrich for said Kellogg. One hour additional time allowed each side in the argument of this case, on motion of James C. Carter for the appellant. Argument commenced by Charles E. Mitchell for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Nov. 16, will be as follows: Nos. 687, 81, 88, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92.

STATE COURTS.

To-day's Calendars—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Called at 10:30 A. M.

43—Shepard vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 24—Goetze vs. Dunphy. 21—Gabriel vs. Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company. 47—Talcott vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 32—Munzinger vs. Courier Company. 34—Morimuro vs. Newa. 1—Matter of Riverside Avenue. 9—Bridgman vs. Clair. 37—People ex rel Ehrich against the Mayor, &c. 5—Matter of Lord. 33—Mackay vs. Dennington.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Davis vs. Smith. 2—Henck vs. Davison.

Class II.—3—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Urban. 4—Butler vs. Long Beach Association. 5—O'Brien vs. same. 6—Garfield National Bank vs. Van Brunt. 7—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Kane. 8—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Forster. 9—Toch vs. Toch.

Class VI.—10—Thompson vs. Mann. 11—Matter of Steers.

Class VII.—12—Rosskam vs. Hartwiger. 13—MacVeagh vs. Denver Union Water Company.

Class VIII.—14—Jaffray vs. Ling. 15—Deane Steam Pump Company vs. Coney Island Ice Company. 16—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Finelite. 17—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 18—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Finelite. 19—Eichhold vs. Finelite. 20—Stern vs. Finelite. 21—Lazarus vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 22—Herman vs. Herts. 28—Smith vs. Parsons. 24—Matter of Halsted. 25—Matter of Korn. 26—Fielding vs. Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company. 27—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Kent. 28—Goodrich vs. Whiton. 29—Coy vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 30—Callahan vs. Crow. 31—O'Connor vs. Shiel. 32—Herman vs. Herts. 33—Matter of Coddington. 34—Wimpahl vs. Sperry. 35—Matter of Goodbody. 36—Demarest vs. Hutton. 37—Blinn vs. Blinn. 38—Remsen vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company. 39—Keating vs. Upperman. 40.—Soldiers and Orphans Home of St. Louis vs. Sage. 41—Tallman vs. Bailey. 42—Gray vs. Postal Telegraph Company. 43—Rouse vs. Foley. 44—Cohen vs. Moss. 45—Austen vs. Durant Land and Improvement Company. 46—Jaffray vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1613—Brown vs. Brown; 1890—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington; 1231—Solley vs. McGeorge; 1379—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman; 2457—Seaman vs. Seaman; 2455—Clancy vs. O'Toole; 2448—Warner vs. Copp; 1523—Sinsheimer vs. United Garment Workers of America; 2432—Carr vs. Dunbar; 1872—Decker vs. Haddon; 1911—State Bank vs. Petchaft; 1544—Pease vs. Gillette; 1802—Fraser vs. Dress; 2251—Hudson vs. Von Hafen; 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps; 1875—Rosner vs. Rosner; 1285—Matthewson vs. Edwards; 1826—Loss vs. same; 1365—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Seale; 1366—Freund vs. Seale; 1823—Cormack vs. McNiele.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1505—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad; 1577—Geis vs. same; 350—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad; 351—Same vs. same; 352—Same vs. same; 353—Same vs. same; 354—Same vs. same; 355—Same vs. same; 356—Same vs. same; 421—Brower vs. same; 2358—Keene vs. same; 423—Wood vs. same; 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway; 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad; 434—Oehler vs. same; 435—Walker vs. same; 284—Heilbroner vs. same; 425—Ostrander vs. same; 237—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad; 302—Morgan vs. same; 233—Marks vs. same; 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Nov. 19.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III.—Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5038—Carmichael vs. Rand; 5129—Tallman vs. Bailey; 5130—Same vs. same; 4335—Keough vs. Clemmons; 5122—Clapp vs. Ehrgott; 4790—Cohen vs. Reiss; 5495—Steinhardt vs. Greenwald; 5284—Frey vs. Ball; 5487—Hand vs. Dinniny; 5367—Valentine vs. Robinson; 2264½—Tallman vs. Saterlee; 5308—Readleston & Worz vs. Sheridan; 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly; 5020—Same vs. same; 3894—First National Bank vs. Weil; 5138—P. W. Nickerson Company vs. Kentana; 5130—Same vs. same; 5140—Same vs. same; 5410—Kniffin vs. Everett; 5371—Bishop & Babcock Company vs. Nickels; 5450—Palmer vs. Sheridan; 3043—Sackett vs. Leonard; 5468—Ludington vs. Thompson; 5401—Kennedy vs. Black; 5452—Conkling vs. Kupf.

Regular Day Calendar.—2293—Seligman vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 1754—Wood vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad; 2415—Wolf vs. Hexter; 1692—Wheeler vs. Brady; 2234—Tekulski vs. Mann; 2235—Same vs. same; 2312—Inland Real Estate Company vs. Grey; 1332—Dale vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; 4774—Oppenheim vs. Waterbury; 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander; 1960—Wuensch vs. Pulizer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general circuit calendar, 2646.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

51—Burke vs. Tindale. 74—Kranichfelt vs. Slattery. 78—Wiegmann vs. Morimura. 79—Sherwood vs. Crane. 84—Elsert vs. Brandt. 85—Burns vs. Walsh. 95A—Kreiser vs. Scofield. 25—Mattiage vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 44—Johnston vs. Martin. 58—Dieckerhoff vs. Alder. 67—Strong vs. Prentice Brownstone Company. 70—Langan vs. Potter. 26—Ferris vs. Haynes. 27—Hospital Supply Company vs. O'Neill. 29—Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association vs. Hoffmann.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2—Regan vs. Borst. 3—Wellow Pine Company vs. Jones. 12—Formigle vs. Krans. 13—Benvenuti vs. Kraus. 17—Chapman vs. Chapman. 18—Long vs. Long. 21—Koch vs. Koch.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1258—Jennings vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT — Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on. Nos. 136—August vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 137—Same vs. same. 138—Same vs. same. 139—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

476—Chrostowsky vs. Chrostowsky. 606—Devine vs. McWalters. 610—Cannon vs. Cannon. 507—Schuyler vs. Gedney. 433—Manniere vs. Berkeley Athletic Association. 611—Hell vs. Hell. 905—Geiger vs. Geiger. 612—Sackett vs. Sackett. 613—Flint vs. Flint. 614—Linetzky vs. Linetzky. 615—Smith vs. Smith. 616—Genlinson vs. Gelinson. 617—Smith vs. Smith. 618—Chavra vs. Chavra. 619—Blanchard vs. Blanchard.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

1221—Hill vs. Rankin. 1527—Sinclair vs. Sinclair. 786—Coe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 860—Kennedy vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works. 1051—Schuyler vs. Bur

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Changes in the Transfer System in the City of Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT LEWIS EXPLAINS THEM

The Books of Brooklyn Companies to be Investigated—Report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, made public yesterday some interesting information regarding changes in the system of transfers in operation on the surface roads in Brooklyn. He said: "A transfer station will soon be located at the junction of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue, which will enable passengers to be transferred from the Reid and Ralph Avenue lines, and also the Broadway line, to the Myrtle Avenue line in both directions. Passengers from the bridge, City Hall, and Fulton Ferry can take the Myrtle Avenue line and be transferred to the Broadway line to East New-York, or to the Reid and Ralph Avenue lines, and vice versa, without additional fare; they will also be enabled to be transferred from the Broadway line and also the Reid and Ralph Avenue lines to Ridgewood, and vice versa. The people also who live on the Myrtle Avenue line above Broadway can and will be transferred to the Broadway line, and may go either to the Broadway ferries or to East New-York, or upon the Reid or Ralph Avenue lines.

"Another transfer station will be at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues, and will enable people to be transferred to and from all points of destination on both of these lines without extra fare; and, in addition to this, it is the intention of the Brooklyn Heights Company to run the Lorimer Street cars to Myrtle Avenue, instead of, as now, stopping at Park Avenue, which will give the Eastern District people an opportunity of reaching the great shopping district of Brooklyn, the City Hall, bridge, and Fulton Ferry without an additional fare. This will also allow people along the Myrtle Avenue line in both directions to reach Prospect Park and the Eastern District ferries without paying an additional fare.

"Still another important move is soon to be introduced, which will be of great benefit to the Eastern District, and that is the making of the Meeker Avenue line a cross-town line. It is proposed, and steps are now being taken, to run the Meeker Avenue line to the corner of Flushing and Washington Avenues by the way of Lorimer Street and Flushing Avenue. It will soon discontinue running to the Broadway ferries, and instead will run as above stated, and, in order to give the Meeker Avenue people an opportunity to reach the Broadway ferries as heretofore, a transfer station will be established at the corner of Grand Street and Graham Avenue, and, in addition to the facilities they now enjoy, they will be transferred at the place named to the Flushing and Graham Avenue lines, which will permit them to go to the bridge and Fulton Ferry by the Flushing Avenue line, and will also afford them an opportunity to reach the City Hall by the Greenpoint line, by being transferred at the corner of Flushing and Classon Avenues; they will also be transferred at the corner of Flushing and Washington Avenues to the cross-town line, which will also give them assess to the City Hall and to Erie Basin in South Brooklyn for one fare."

Mr. Lewis expressed the belief that if the railroad companies could be "intelligently encouraged by allowing them to receive an additional fare of three cents," the Brooklyn Heights Company could afford to largely increase its transfer system.

A letter has been sent to the State Railroad Commission by President Lewis in response to the request made by H. M. Thompson, the ex-Secretary of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, for an investigation of the books of the Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn City Railroad Companies. Mr. Lewis says: "It is not practicable to make a written answer to the complaint in order to do this subject justice and to satisfy your honorable board of the incorrectness of the charges of said Thompson, and of the propriety of the manner in which our business has been conducted, including the acounts of the company. We would respectfully request that you appoint a representative from your board to make such examination of the books, accounts, and property of the company as you might deem wise and proper, and in that way secure for yourselves an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the company, and also satisfy yourselves of the correctness of its accounts. We urgently request that such examination be made at the earliest possible date."

THREE FORGED CONSENTS ALLEGED

Serious Charges Against Agents of the Nassau Electric Road.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company has received several setbacks within the past two days. Chief Judge Clement in the Brooklyn City Court is hearing argument on a motion to enjoin the city from interfering with the construction of the trolley road on Marcy Avenue, and in connection therewith the city, through the Corporation Counsel, is proving the consents alleged to have been obtained by the company.

The city proved on Wednesday that two of the consents were forgeries, and yesterday they proved another one to be of the same kind. One of the consents purported to be signed by Angus Ross on Oct. 1, 1894. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Greene of 294 Marcy Avenue, the daughter of Mr. Ross, testified that her father died nine years ago, and that she owned the property in question, and had not consented to the road using Marcy Avenue.

The company claimed that they employed agents to get consents, and that they paid them fair wages, and also gave them money to pay to owners for giving their consents, and they did not think the company was responsible for these mistakes.

President Flynn said that he would prosecute all agents who had turned in forged consents, upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

President Rouse Tells, in the Annual Report, of a Possible Extension.

In the annual report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which has just been issued in pamphlet form, President Henry C. Rouse says: "The condition of business and the diminished revenues have necessarily curtailed the expenditure for improvements which has been outlined in previous reports, but the management has been able, nevertheless, to carry on the imperative work of replacing light bridges with adequate structures, of renewing track in the Indian Territory upon which the heavy coal traffic is concentrated, and of making some additions to its motive power, the means for which were furnished by the sale of various miscellaneous securities in the treasury."

The accounts of the Controller of the company show that the gross earnings from all sources for the year ended June 30, 1894, were $9,877,299, a decrease of $510,900 as compared with the previous year. Freight revenue decreased $517,143, or 6.56 per cent. The operating expenses aggregated $6,979,229, a decrease of $644,-700, or 8.46 per cent.

President Rouse says further: "It will be observed on the map that the branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway extending eastwardly from near Kansas City reaches Holden, only thirty-five miles distant from the main line. Were this interval covered by the company's railway, it would afford, in connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern Railway, a direct and easy route between Kansas City and St. Louis, the principal trade centres of the Southwest, in each of which cities the company now has ample terminal facilities. Such a line would yield a large revenue and would exercise a powerful strategic force by affording a means of reprisal for aggressions, should any be made by other lines in the Southwestern territory. The management may consider at some future day a plan for the establishment of this connection."

Baltimore and Ohio Earnings.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The monthly statement of receipts and expenses presented to the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shows a decrease of $200,193 and $74,870, respectively, as compared with October, 1893. For the first four months of the fiscal year, as compared with a similar period of the preceding fiscal year, the decrease in receipts was $759,358, and in expenses $207,002.

"The decrease in receipts," says the report, "arises from a decrease in the passenger travel, due largely to the absence of the exposition travel of last year. The revenue from freight traffic for the same period shows an increase each month—each month a larger increase than the preceding month—a gratifying indication of a return, at no distant day, to the normal conditions of railroad traffic."

Union Pacific Matters.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.—Several petitions were filed and submitted in the United States Circuit Court to-day in relation to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway. The questions brought forward in the petitions relate to the contracts of the road with its auxiliary lines and the expenses of the latter. A prominent feature is the question of continuing the operation of the auxiliary lines while not on a paying basis. Another question submitted on behalf of the receivers is that of interest on bonds and other claims. Judge Sanborn has taken the petitions under advisement, reserving his decision for the present.

A Road to be Assisted.

Assistance is to be given to the bankrupt Dansville and Mount Morris Railroad by the Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce in Rochester. Sufficient funds will be furnished to enable the receiver, A. S. Murray of this city, to put the road in condition for business. This line was operated at one time by the Erie, as its Dansville and Mount Morris Branch, but a few years ago the subordinate line was dropped by the Erie management, and since then it has been in a very bad way. The roadbed is in great need of repairs.

Mr. Coxe Resigns as President.

Eckley B. Coxe has resigned the office of President of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, and he will be succeeded by Alfred Walters, General Manager of the Erie and New-York Road. Mr. Coxe does not relinquish his large interest in the property. Important extensions that are contemplated made it advisable to put a practical railroad man in charge of the road.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Adirondack Railway Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $48,260; operating expenses, $31,460; net earnings, $16,884; fixed charges, $13,025; net income, $3,809; cash on hand, $13,340; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $543,891. The road for the corresponding quarter last year shows a net deficit of $1,414.

—Directors have been elected by the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad as follows: Samuel Spencer, Samuel Thomas, C. H. Coster, C. M. McGhee, and John Greenough of New-York; W. H. Baldwin of Washington, H. S. Chamberlain of Chattanooga, E. J. Sanford of Knoxville, and Col. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh, N. C.

—I. E. Gates, assistant to President Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad, says of a Western report that that company is embarrassed financially: "The fact is, the company has never been in so easy a position financially as at the present time."

—According to a dispatch from Cleveland, the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore Road has been abolished. John Newell was both President and General Manager, but Mr. W. Caldwell will perform the duties of President exclusively.

—Samuel C. Hyde, receiver of the Spokane and Palouse Railway, has been elected to Congress from the Spokane district. His receivership, being one of the Northern Pacific branch receiverships, was recently abolished.

—A proposition is under consideration to extend the Big Four system to Louisville by paralleling the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern from North Vernon, Ind., a distance of fifty-five miles.

—There was a formal opening of the Milford and Brookline Railroad, in New-Hampshire, yesterday. This line will eventually be extended to Manchester, N. H.

—The road masters of the New-York Central, led by Watson D. Otis, General Road Master, are making an inspection of the lines in the system this week.

—Dr. Charles Kohle, chief surgeon of the Montana Central Railway, has been elected President of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad paid out about 25 per cent. more in wages to shop employes for October than for the preceding month.

—General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific has offered cash prizes for the best copy or design of a railway advertisement.

—Milton V. Richards has been appointed Land and Immigration Commissioner of the Southern Railway Company.

—A receiver has been appointed for the Roaring Creek and Charleston Railroad, in West Virginia.

—Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—Receiver Henry C. Payne is making a thorough inspection of the Northern Pacific lines.

—Chauncey M. Depew was in Buffalo yesterday.

Happy People of West Virginia.

Gov. MacCorkle of West Virginia recounts in his Thanksgiving proclamation, more than Governors sometimes do, the reasons the people of that State have for observing the day. "The citizens of the State of West Virginia," he says, "are living in peace and quiet. The State on every side has been advancing most rapidly in the steps of commerce and civilization. Our forests are being cleared, our farms are being improved, our mines are being opened, and we are rapidly taking our place in the first rank of States. Schoolhouse and churches are multiplying on every side. Railroads, with all their prosperous accompaniments, are being built, and peopling with a busy, happy population our mountains and valleys, heretofore quiet and unproductive. The State is out of debt, our citizens are prosperous, our harvests are plentiful, and our people live under all the blessings of free government."

When Father Healy Was Witty.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Father Healy sat beside Prof. Huxley at a British Association dinner, when the latter told him a story of a priest who had cross-examined him as to whether he had ever noticed any glimmer of religious intelligence in monkeys. "Now, why did he ask me such a question, Father Healy?" asked the professor. "Have Roman Catholic divines any theory in the matter?" "Not a theory in the world," replied Father Healy. "You may depend upon it, the priest wanted to see whether he could get a cheap curate among the monkeys."

A Gerrymander that Cost.

From The Philadelphia Record.

If it had not been for Republican gerrymandering in Pennsylvania every Congress district in the State might have been swept by the Republicans at the late election. In cooping too many Democrats into a few districts the Republican bosses overdid the matter, and suffer by their own cunning.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Large Attendance and Much Interest in the Auction Room.

LIVELY BIDDING FOR SALOON PROPERTY

Ex-Senator Stadler Buys a Malt House —A Company's Reorganization —Incidents of Foreclosures.

The New-York Realty Company has sold the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, and the purchaser will erect a six-story storage warehouse on the site.

A large crowd and considerable animation marked the proceedings in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, and the sales at auction had some interesting features. Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, a plot of land on the north side of East Forty-eighth Street, beginning 375 feet east of First Avenue, 219 by 100.1f by 224.5 by 100.5, with a five-story brick malt house covering about eight lots. Included in the sale was the right to about 100 feet of water front adjoining on the East River. The property was sold in three parcels, all to ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler. The malt house property was first put up, and the bidding, while at times spirited, was in small amounts. It brought only $70,000. The two lots adjoining to the east, each 25 by 100.5, went at $5,225 and $4,450 respectively.

Mr. Meyer sold, by trustee's order, the four-story brick building, with store, 652 Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 60. The property rents for $202 per month, the store having been used for saloon purposes for twenty-four years. The first bid was $20,000. It was pushed up vigorously, until $28,100 was reached, when it was struck down to James McClenahan.

Under foreclosure, Mr. Meyer sold at $16,500, to Well & Meyer, the property at 107 Lewis Street, west side, 140 feet north of Stanton Street, 20 by 100, with five-story brick store tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear.

Mr. George R. Read sold at auction, by receiver's order, the property of the Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company, consisting of factory buildings at Flushing and Carlton Avenues, on Flushing Avenue, near Adelphi Street, and on Adelphi Street, near Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, with machinery, patents, &c. An upset price of $600,000 had been fixed by the court, and this was bid by Samuel D. Lawrence, who represents a reorganization committee. The property was knocked down to him.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $2,850, to John Cools, the triangular plot at the southwest corner of Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 60.11 by 66.9¾ by 27.4.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, a plot on the west side of Bettner's Lane, Riverdale, containing 4.52 acres, with two-story mansion. The property was knocked down at $18,500 to Richard A. Johnston, the defendant, who was being sold out. He, however, was unable to comply with the terms of sale, although an intermission was taken to enable him to procure the needed 10 per cent., and the property was resold, this time to the plaintiff, Mary J. Coxe, at $15,000.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $2,400, to the plaintiff, the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven, the two-story frame dwelling on the southeast side of Tinton Avenue, 175 feet southwest of Pontiac Street, 25 by 105.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $14,000, to the plaintiff, David H. McAlpin, the four-story brick tenement 40 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 19.10 by 100.11.

The four-story dwelling 245 West Seventy-sixth Street, announced for sale at 59 Liberty Street, was withdrawn for lack of an adequate bid.

A notable sale on Saturday, Dec. 1, will be that of the Stebbins estate at New-Brighton, S. I., which will be held by Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the large mansion on the ground. The house will be comfortably heated, so that, no matter what the weather may be, the attendants at the sale will not be inconvenienced. There are 109 choice residence lots and 12 modern Queen Anne cottages to be disposed of. The property is all restricted to residences. It is especially accessible, being within thirty minutes of the Battery, and very liberal terms of payment are offered to purchasers.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, Berrian Avenue, west side, now east side of Webster Avenue, near Fordham station, 27.3 by 41.2 by jog 8.6 by 46.5 by 20.1 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,362.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, the right, title, &c., of Eliza Bigot and Sarah Huerstel to plot extending from east side of Gerard Avenue, 797 5-10 ft. south of Ella Street, through to west side of Walton Avenue, 170.5 by 265.7 by 175.4 by 238. Due on judgment, $2,730.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 51.2 by 150 by 102.2 by 50 by jog by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $7,850; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70 feet north of Manhattan Street, by Mary H. Sayre of 285 Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats; cost, $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, by Charles G. Judson of 102 West Eighty-first Street, five-story brick flats; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Charles G. Judson, four four-story brick dwellings; cost, $60,000.

St. George's Crescent, south side, corner of Cordova Place, by Robert Beerli of Ernscliff Place, Bedford Park, one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $200.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by William H. Ramsey of 14 West Sixtieth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $21,000.

No. 2,043 Bathgate Avenue, by Henrietta Schroeder, on premises, two-story frame workshop; cost, $75.

No. 1,081 Lexington Avenue, by Frederick Fetrean, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 64 Fulton Street, by Richard H. Clark, alterations to three-story brick manufactory; cost, $450.

Bleecker Street, northwest corner of South Fifth Avenue, by J. C. Lyon, alterations to six-story brick storage lofts; cost, $6,000.

No. 275 Bowery, by R. Weed, alterations to four-story brick store and lodging house; cost, $500.

Nos. 141 and 143 Sullivan Street, by Sophia E. Blake, alterations to two five-story brick stores and tenements; cost, $200.

Hudson Street, northeast corner of Thomas Street, by Edward H. Sayre and others, alterations to five-story brick warehouse and store; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-first Street, north side, 158 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, by Edward A. Smith, alterations to four-story brick manufactory; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to John Hoffmire, at $47,500, the property at 84 to 88 First Place, one four-story brick house, and two five-story brick flats, 75.6 by 268.10½ to Second Place, by 75 by 133.5¼ by 6 by 133.5¼. To Frederick Westphal, plaintiff, at $2,000, he sold the two-story frame house 96 North Fifth Street, 25 by 100. To Louis Bossert, at $4,700, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 47 Pennsylvania Avenue, 25 by 100. To Stephen C. Halstead, at $4,650, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 567 Macon Street, 20 by 100. To Kate E. Boynton, guardian, plaintiff, he sold the three-story frame flat, with store, 642 Stone Avenue, 18 by 100. To Florence Starr, plaintiff, at $3,400 and $3,300 respectively, he sold the two three-story brick dwellings 90 and 92 Skillman Street, each 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Brooklyn Avenue, west side, 83.1 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, two five-story stone and brick flats, for fifteen families, 27.6 by 80.6 each, $25,000; George H. Stone, owner; E. U. Stone, architect; builder not selected.

Sumner Avenue, west side, 90 feet north of Quincy Street, three brick stores, 14.4 by 23 feet each, $2,000 in all; Charles Stricker, owner; D. S. Beasley, architect and builder.

East Thirty-fourth Street, east side, 200 feet north of Avenue D, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 27.6, $1,200; A. F. Burrows, owner and builder; Palliser, Palliser & Co., architects.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 378 feet east of Rockaway Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 44.4½ each, $2,400 each; Joseph Karrovelo, owner; F. Durubetti, mason.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 140 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 40 each, $2,500 each; William S. Hassan, owner; Thomas W. Edwards, architect; builder not selected.

Linden Avenue, north side, 237 feet west of Rogers Avenue, two-story and attic dwelling, 20 by 32, $5,900; Carl F. Buschner, owner; George J. Craigen, architect and builder.

Hubbard Street, 250 feet west of Harway Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 14 by 30, $2,500; W. D. Coleman, owner and builder.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 121 ft s of 157th St, 21x100; Bertha Harrison to Valentin W. Graf and wife..... $4,000

LEGGETT AV, n s, 47.6 ft e of Hewitt Place, 22.6x100; John P. Curley to Adolf and Dora Kraft..... 5,000

134TH ST, s s, 130.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.6x95; Anthony McOwen and wife to Kate Powers..... 1

TINTON AV, e s, 202 ft s of 168th St, 25x132, and other property; Mary F. O'Grady to William Walsh..... 1

SHERIDAN AV, e s, Lots 212 to 216, map of Inwood, &c.; Charlton W. Crane to J. Romaine Brown..... 1

LOCUST AV, n w corner of Ryer Place, 27.6x100; Charles Gaffney to Thomas J. Fell..... 1

KAPPOCK ST, w s, 154.8 ft w of lands of James Mahoney, 57x irregular; Albert E. Putnam and wife to William H. Bell..... 1,010

JANSEN AV, n s, 384 ft w of Terrace View Av, 34x100; Adelaide A. Yeandle to Bernhard Buse..... 4,750

128TH ST, 221 East; Mary A. O'Reilly to Howard McWilliams..... 1

164TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Washington Av, 26x100; George Haupfner and others to Benedicta Vetter... 5,100

130TH ST, n s, 271.3 ft w of 4th Av, 18.3x99.11; Sarah E. Davenport to Frank S. Price..... 12,500

NORFOLK ST, 30; Joseph H. Tooker to Joseph Friedman..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 304.2 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x103.3; Mary A. Hernon to Hannah Donohue..... 1,000

LEWIS ST, 110; Israel Jacobowitz to Nathan Jacobowitz..... 1,000

GREENWICH AV, w s, 19.10 ft from n w corner of 6th St, 16.11x irregular; Middleton S. Burrill, referee, to William F. Rausch..... 9,500

9TH AV, 436 and 438; Isabella H. Fisher to Abe Weinstein..... 10

9TH AV, n w corner of 16th St, 26x80; Mitchell Erlanger, referee, to J. Montgomery Hare..... 31,650

34TH ST, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80 x98.9; David Steiner to Neilson Burgess..... 1

22D ST, 324 West; Lester J. Marchant and wife to Thomas Hughes. 50

38TH ST, 243 West; Thomas Ritch, executor, to Edward W. Smith.... 10,000

27TH ST, 351 West; Emilia A. de la Rua to Ella S. Conkling and another..... 1

88TH ST, 35 West; John Casey and wife to Edwin C. Neff..... 100

93D ST, 177 West; Simon Feist and wife to Edward G. Alsdorf..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 327 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; William B. Thompson to Joseph E. Weed..... 21,600

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2, and other property; Joseph E. Weed to the Amsterdam Investment Company..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; West Side Bank to Joseph E. Weed..... 88,000

76TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x77.2; Frank Hyde and wife to Eliphalet N. Amable..... 1

75TH ST, 129 West; Eliza J. Arkenburgh to Jacob W. Mack..... 35,000

93D ST, 175 West; Simon Feist and wife to Edward G. Alsdorf..... 1

50TH ST, 347 West; Richard A. Farrell and wife to John Fath..... 1

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 22.6x 100.5; Frederick W. Davis and wife to Valentine Moeslein..... 10,500

94TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft w of Park Av, strip 0.6x100.8; August Ganzenmuller and wife to Hartmann Schmidt. 1

86TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Jacob Kerner and another to Richard Selg and wife..... 26,500

76TH ST, s s, 280.3 ft w of 2d Av, 49.9 x102.2; Caroline Apt to Albert Bandmann..... 1

83D ST, 441 East; Gottlieb F. Weber and wife and another to Amelia A. Vollmer..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of East End Av, 20.3x102.2; Amelia A. Vollmer to Gottlieb F. Weber and another.... 1

78TH ST, n s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Charles Hitzel to Henry Hesselbach and wife..... 14,000

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Francis E. Johnson and others to Henry Waldstein..... 13,500

2D AV, 977; Bertha Hamm to Lottie Deutsch..... 15,500

6TH AV, 1012; Frederick C. McCormack and wife to Alfred N. Cohen 100

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 22.6 x100.5; Charles R. Doane to Frederick W. Davis..... 10,500

87TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; William C. Oesting and wife to Anton B. Schmidt..... 1

AVENUE A, w s, 76.4 ft n of 80th St, 25.10x81.6; William Mohr to Peter Heckert..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Elise Lotze to Barbara Browning..... 28,000

134TH ST, 63 West; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Aaron Simon. 10

115TH ST, 213 East; Jacob J. Carpenter and wife to the rector, &c., of Grace Emanuel Church of Harlem. 12,500

108TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x50; Rachel Kaplan to Harris Kaplan..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11, and other property; Philip Lerian and wife to Philip Griefenstein, ¼ part..... 1

105TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x50; Thomas J. Gleason and wife to Rachel Kaplan; exchange and..... 1

160TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 99.11x150; Charles Welsberger and wife to Robert Wallace..... 1

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 50 ft s from s w corner of Lot 216 on map of Inwood in Morrisania and West Farms, 50x111.2x52x100.10, and other property; Charlton W. Crane to J. Romaine Brown..... 1

114TH ST, 58 West; Henry Rothschild and wife to Anna E. Wettlaufer..... 14,500

142D ST, n e s, 375 ft s e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Caroline V. Ferguson and another, executors, to Martin McNerney..... 11,000

120TH ST, 12 West; James A. Frame to Augusta Haeuser..... 23,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 130th St, 74.11x100; Robert Wallace and wife to Charles Weisbecker.... 96,000

119TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x100.11; James O. West and others, executors, to Richard C. Voth..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.6x irregular; Philip Braender and wife to William F. Koerner..... 1

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Lambert Suydam to Michael J. Keenan..... 13,400

149TH ST, s s, 116.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 10x99.11; Thomas Charlton and wife to Sarah M. Valentine..... 19,500

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Martin McNerney and wife to Lambert Suydam..... 12,000

136TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 8th Av, 133x 99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 30,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Lewis, and another to John J. Halstead and others trustees; e s of Mulberry St, 158.4 ft s of Prince St, 5 years..... $20,000

ALSDORF, Edward G., to Simon Feist; n s of 93d St, 67.10 fe e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 4,000

BOGGS, William, and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 97th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

BRENNAN, Peter J., and wife, to J. R. Todd; e s of West End Av, 100.11 ft s of 99th St, 1 year..... 47,000

BURGESS, Neilson, to David Steiner; s s of 34th St, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 90,000

BUSE, Bernhard, and wife to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Jansen Av, 384 ft w of Terrace View Av, installments..... 4,000

COHEN, Alfred N., to Frederick C. McCormack; e s of 6th Av, 67.5 ft s of 52d St, 2 years..... 6,750

CHARMAND, Lucia M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 17th St, 276 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 5,000

CONKLING, Ella S., and another to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 27th St, 248.9 ft e of 9th Av, 1 and 2 years, (two mortgages)..... 9,500

DUHAIN, Mary F., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 41 East 60th St, 1 year.... 18,000

DEUTSCH, Lottie, to Bertha Hamm; 977 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,500

ENTZ, Mary L., to J. L. Bulkley and another trustees; e s of Madison Av, 56.7 ft s of 81st St, 3 years..... 17,000

FELBEL, Edward, and wife to Mary E. Field; 367 Cherry St, 1 year.... 2,500

FRIEDMAN, Joseph and wife to J. H. Percival and others; 30 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 23,000

GOEBEL, Lewis S., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 338 West 57th St, 3 years... 14,000

GAINES, F. Foster, to Marcello H. Barlatti; 418 East 112th St, and other property, secures judgment

HADDEN, Charles E., and wife to C. A. Stock; s s of Leroy St, 243 ft w of Bleecker St, 3 years..... 4,000

HARE, J. Montgomery, to Union Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 9th Av and 16th St, 3 years..... 22,000

HOUGHLAHAN, Thomas, and wife to Robert Courtright; Delancey Place, w s, 138 ft n of Bayard St, or 188th St, 1 year..... 200

HESSELBACH, Henry, and another to Charles Hitzel; n s of 76th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 3,000

HECKERT, Peter, to William Mohr; w s of Avenue A, 76.4 ft n of 80th St, 2 years..... 2,500

HILL, William, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; w s of South St, 47.4 ft n of Old Slip, 5 years..... 4,000

JONES, Townsend, and wife to M. E. H. Jones and others; n s of 71st St, 361 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 9,000

JEWELL, Margaret, to William B. Boorum, trustee; 83 West Washington Place, 1 year..... 500

JORDAN, Alexander, and wife to M. J. Kingsland; n s of 123d St, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 28,000

KOTTMAN, Elizabeth E., and another to the Bank for Savings, City of New-York; s s of 86th St, 73.6 feet e of Avenue A, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 20,000

KEENAN, Michael J., and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 31,400

KRAFT, Adolf, and another to J. P. Curley; n s of Leggett Av, 47 ft e of Hewitt Place, 1 year..... 500

MACK, Jacob W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 75th St, 360 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year... 20,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and others to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 19th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MOESLEIN, Valentine, and wife to F. W. Davis; s s of 48th St, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SAME to same; s s of 48th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MOORHEAD, Letitia, to John Laird; n s of 128th St, 302.3 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,000

McNERNEY, Martin, to C. V. Ferguson and others, executors; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 7,500

McCARTHY, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s 56th St, 345 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.... 7,500

OSTRANDER, Peter, and wife to Fannie P. Korn; 8th Av, corner of 111th St, 1 year..... 66,000

POWERS, Kate, to C. M. Morrison; s s of 134th St, 130.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 1,800

RUNK, Abby, to Julia Exner; s s of Westchester Av, 75 ft n e of Hosholu Parkway, 3 years..... 5,000

SUBIN, Pauline, to Margaretta Baier; 51 Allen St, 4 years..... 15,000

SIMON, Marks, and wife to Theresa Nathan; 19 Rutgers Place, 5 years. 15,000

SIMON, Seurche, and others to Lazarus Levy; 212 and 214 Clinton St, 1 year..... 4,000

SMITH, Edward W., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 38th St, 359.10 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 9,000

SMITH, Willie B., to George K. Raymond; n s of 117th St, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 3,600

SPINGARN, Elias, and wife to Samuel H. Spingarn; all land between the Croton Aqueduct and old Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining lands of James Punnett and Albert N. Chrystie, 1 year..... 50,000

TAYLOR, Fanny, to trustees of New-York Universalist Relief Fund; s e corner of Cordova Place and Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 1,250

TAYLOR, Catherine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 51st St, 80 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 34,000

VOLLMER, Amelia A., to G. F. Weber and another; n s of 83d St, 213 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years..... 2,000

VALENTINE, Sarah M., to Thomas Charlton; s s of 149th St, 116.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 3,000

WEED, Joseph E., to West Side Bank; n s of 84th St, 200 ft w of West End Av, (five mortgages,) 1 year..... 9,800

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, and another to Morris Monsky; s s of 6th St, 110 ft w of Avenue C, demand..... 2,850

WALTER, Regina, to Helena Hesse; s s of 33d St, 60 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

WALDSTEIN, Henry, and wife to Annie Rafter; n s of 80th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 2,500

WHEELER, Harriet A., and others to Elizabeth Roth; s s of 66th St, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,600

WRIGHT, Robert J., and wife to Patrick Cunninghan; s s of 118th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.. 6,000

WIEDERMAN, Morris, and another to Hyman Sonn and another; 7th Av, n e corner of 111th St, 1 year.. 10,500

SAME to Morris S. Ulmann; n e corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 3 years..... 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

JEROME TERRACE, 147; John I. Boyd, owner; William Campbell, contractor; James A. & E. T. Woolf, claimants..... $35

MADISON AV, 1357; Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor; Boyd & Schaier, claimants..... 1,167

95TH ST, 182 East; Herman Holms, owner; Eugene Schultz, contractor; George Schmidt & Son, claimants. 325

41ST ST, 141 East; Johnson's Terrace, contractors; Otto Metz, subcontractor; Morris Benison and others, claimants..... 192

101ST ST, s s, entire front between Park and Lexington Avs; James Duffy, owner and contractor; Henry Volkening, claimant..... 2,400

MADISON AV and 117th St, n e corner; John J. McDonald, owner; Samuel Carucci, contractor; George Blackendorfer and others, claimants..... 110

MADISON AV and 31st St, n e corner; Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; Bentley Squier, contractor; New-York Electrical Company, claimant. 492

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft front; John W. Hotaling, owner; William H. & Henry Niebuhr, contractors; Benjamin Hopper, claimant..... 300

124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5 ft front; Frederick B. Cole, owner; Hannah S. Cole, contractor; Walter G. Schuyler, claimant..... 413

Medals for Boston Policemen.

From The Boston Transcript.

Hereafter any police patrolman or officer who distinguishes himself by the capture of a dangerous criminal, or who performs any other meritorous service, is to be awarded a medal of honor, and will be allowed to wear the medal when he is in uniform. The Police Commissioners gave notice of the adoption of such a medal in a

MODERN SHIPS OF WAR

Their Construction Discussed by Builders and Engineers.

ADMIRAL MEADE ON RECENT PROGRESS

Meeting of the Society of Naval Architects—Re-election of Officers—Chief Engineer Melville Favors Triple Screws.

The second general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was held yesterday at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The prominence of the men announced to read papers on live subjects attracted a very large attendance.

Men of national reputation were there and participated in the discussion of the papers. The welfare and the prosperity of the navy, as well as the success of the American merchant marine, was uppermost in their minds.

When the meeting was called to order, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by President Clement A. Griscom, among those present were Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy; Engineer in Chief George W. Melville, United States Navy; Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy; L. E. Bertin, Director of the French Government School of Naval Design; S. Dana Greene, William H. Webb, Commander Francis M. Barber, United States Navy; Francis T. Bowles, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; Henry W. Cramp, William M. Cramp, and Theodore W. Cramp of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy; Commander Jacob W. Miller of the Naval Reserve, William J. Baxter, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; W. L. Capps, Assistant Naval Constructor, United States Navy; W. F. Durand, Professor of Naval Architecture at Cornell; Joseph Feaster, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; John F. Hanscom, Naval Constructor, United States Navy; Charles E. Hyde, Director of the Bath Iron Works; H. S. Hayward, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Joseph H. Lennard, United States Navy; Passed Assistant Engineer Walter M. McFarland, United States Navy; Commander John Dehonler, United States Navy, and J. G. Tauresey.

After the meeting had been called to order the report of the Secretary was read. The election of officers followed, and the old board was re-elected.

President Griscom, after expressing his thanks to his fellow-members for being again selected to preside over their meetings, spoke at some length of the progress and prosperity of the society. He added:

The naval battle which has recently occurred in the war between Japan and China is of surpassing interest, not only to naval men and the members of this society, but also to our citizens in general, as establishing the value and necessity of an adequate naval force. It will be necessary to have accurate information in regard to more than one battle before the confidence of naval men is in the least shaken in the greatly preponderating efficiency of armed vessels. And there are points of the highest and most essential value, moreover, brought out by the battle of the Yalu River. Those which most impress me are the immediate strategical and actual results, due to the fact that Japan possessed a large and capable modern fleet, and that it was thoroughly prepared for actual service, not only with munitions of war, but also with skillful and well-trained officers and men.

These are the lessons which can be brought home to our countrymen. It should be understood that a modern naval force, with all its multitude of equipments, arms, munitions, stores, and accessories, cannot be produced on the spur of the moment, but is the product of naval architects, steel makers, and a host of others, whose skill can only be obtained by experience.

The full development of a naval force, however, is not possible unless the growth of the merchant marine has kept pace with the naval development."

Admiral Meade on Recent Progress.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy. Admiral Meade was attired in a long frock coat of ultra-fashionable cut. He made his points with emphasis, and held the attention of his auditors throughout the reading of his paper.

"Some Suggestions of Professional Experience in Connection with the Naval Construction of the Last Ten Years—1884-94" was the subject of Rear Admiral Meade's paper. He said:

I have been asked to prepare a paper to be read before this society, of which I am an associate member, and I confess it is with some diffidence that I present to this representative gathering of naval architects and marine engineers the jottings of a sailor as to matters which seem to him to call for some degree of attention, because the topics I shall touch upon affect the construction of the last decade, and their timely consideration and free discussion now may aid in improving the construction of the next decade. At the outset I shall say that I do not propose to pick flaws or to seriously find fault with this recent construction, or, indeed, to antagonize anybody. If any one has thought so, let me say I should stultify myself by so doing, as for many years, before a single keel of the new navy was laid, I argued, by word of mouth and with my pen, the building of iron ships, for at that time (1874) we had not even thought of steel construction.

Even so far back as the building of the Wampanoag and Madawaska (1863 to 1865) I urged, my friend, Mr. Delano, one of the ablest of our naval shipwrights of that day, the folly of building the frames of those vessels of timber instead of iron. I represented to him that, with the double diagonals and the great mass of strapping and bracing in those abnormally long and rather weak vessels, there had been put a considerable part of the weight of an iron frame; but the only reply my friend would vouchsafe to what he regarded, doubtless, as the moonstruck madness of a non-professional, was one quite characteristic of the intolerance of these able but extremely narrow-minded shipbuilders of the "old school": "You are a boy, and don't know what you are talking about; iron frames, indeed!" I still believe that had those two vessels been constructed of iron instead of wood they would be in existence to-day and doing efficient service.

Later on, when the wooden Trenton was "in frame," while the naval world elsewhere was building with iron or steel, I suggested to a committee of the United States Senate, then visiting the New-York Navy Yard, the futility of constructing or repairing wooden vessels. A distinguished Chief of bureau (since dead, a Rear Admiral) took me to task before the committee because I asserted that I had seen in England nearly as fine a wooden vessel as the Trenton hauled out of a dockyard to be sold as old rubbish.

Said he: "England builds iron vessels [this was in 1875] because she has not got the supply of timber we have." I thought his remarks so utterly silly, even at that day, that I refused to discuss the subject with him, but he carried his point with the Naval Committee, and the Trenton was finished, though I had said it would pay the United States Government to burn her on the stocks as she stood and build an iron ship in her place.

Innovation Strenuously Resisted.

It is hardly possible, in 1894, to convey an idea of the intense prejudice on the part of the majority of our navy men (seamen and constructors) in favor of wood as against iron. So powerful was this "conservatism" that not until 1883 could anything be done in the way of progress.

In that year there fortunately came a "boom" in naval matters, and in due course of time the Dolphin, Atlanta, Chicago, and Boston appeared as the pioneer ships of the "new navy." But the innovation was strenuously resisted, and so late as 1886 I heard conservative men arguing in favor of wooden ships and smooth-bore cannon!

They were powerless, however, to resist the march of progress and improvement in all directions, and to-day we are in a position, so far as the navy is concerned, to take courage. We have not, indeed, done all I should like to see done, but we have, on the whole, done remarkably well.

When one considers what we had in 1884 and what we have in 1894, it is not at all remarkable that European nations respect our naval progress. To them it is ominous as an evidence of what we can do when we make up our minds to build in earnest. To the requirements exacted by our naval authorities from the manufacturers of steel in 1885 we owe the marked advance we have made in the guns, armor, and projectiles of to-day. This advance in the manufacture of steel in the United States is due primarily to the navy. I think this is now admitted, but, if proof be needed, I could say that in 1885-6 I commanded the Dolphin, the first of the new ships, and the steel industry of this country was so imperfect that the contractors were unable to furnish a reliable steel shaft for that small vessel, and I believe she is still going with the iron shaft that was in her in December, 1885.

Need for Coast-Defense Ships.

What is the first military need of this country at the present time? Is it not a perfect defense of the coast? And how shall we be best prepared to defend the coast so far as the navy is concerned? In my judgment, we require, first and before everything else, coast-defense battle ships, harbor-defense armor-clads, rams, and torpedo vessels.

If I had my way, not a single cruiser beyond those already designed, building, and built should be added to the navy until at least 20 battle ships, 100 torpedo boats, and a suitable number of rams were in readiness for active service. And then let foreign intermeddlers in the domestic concerns of this continent take due warning that the great Republic has a policy at sea as well as on land, and that it is quite prepared to maintain it. We shall not be aggressive, but we will tolerate no intermeddling. Episodes such as the Bluefields affair could be met in the meantime by the purchase of light-draught merchant steamers, to be suitably armed with rapid-fire guns.

This course would be better and in the end cheaper than keeping such large and expensive ships as the Columbia on that coast, because the shallow waters necessitate that she be anchored not less than ten or twelve miles from the scene of action in Bluefields, and, therefore, she is able to communicate only by steam launches or cutters. Such a state of affairs is pitiable, if not ridiculous. Half a dozen good tugboats armed with rapid-fire guns might have finished the Bluefields affair long ago, but we did not have them, and, under the law, there was no power to purchase them for the emergency.

And just here it may be said that what we also greatly need is a policy for the general conduct and defense of the Nation in the event of a controversy or collision with some strong maritime power, for without a well-matured scheme of naval construction and administration which shall harmonize with such policy all labor is unsystematic, and much of it must be necessarily useless and vain. Moreover, until a matured scheme has been made known to him, a competent designer must labor in the dark, as his work is, perforce, without settled plan. Until he knows exactly what the United States Government intends to do in the event of a maritime war, the most intelligently we can set about the design of a navy which may be reasonably expected to accomplish its purpose.

This matter ought not to be a question of politics, but of the honor of the Nation. In this year of grace 1894 we have on our navy list, building or built, forty-two vessels that we call "the new navy." The several types compare favorably with type ships on the other side of the Atlantic, and some of our types are distinctively, we think, superior to those of similar class built in England.

Why Some Cruisers Are Unsatisfactory.

But while the naval construction of the past decade is, in the main, satisfactory, it is not, I think, entirely satisfactory to the majority of experienced commanders. The vessels that seem to be the least satisfactory to the practical men of our profession are the Columbia and Minneapolis and the Detroit class; the Cincinnati class, also, in a less degree, except for coast defense.

And they are unsatisfactory for these reasons: The smaller vessels cannot cruise in time of war except in home waters; and as to the larger ones, such as the Columbia, it is feared that vessels like the Majestic and Teutonic, for instance, may laugh at our three-screw racers, which cannot cross the ocean at the same speed these commercial greyhounds maintain year in and year out. Moreover, as to the question of fighting, I doubt very much the superiority of the Columbia over the American liner New-York, the latter suitably armed, as she would be in the service of the Government; while, as to coal capacity, the New-York and Paris of the American Line are by far the superiors of the Minneapolis and Columbia, and already many thinking men believe that the third screw is nothing more than a very expensive experiment which we will not be in a hurry to repeat.

These high-speed commerce destroyers can as well be obtained from the merchant marine in time of war as from the navy; better, indeed, for the conditions are such that the merchant steamer is far more apt to be perfectly ready for her work when wanted. The question of mounting guns and furnishing ammunition is one of a few days only. We all remember the remarkable celerity with which a couple of fast merchant steamers were equipped recently for the service of Brazil in dealing with her insurrectionists.

A perfect condition of steam machinery and hull is a far more important matter than the mounting of guns, which is a question of only a few hours if the guns are ready. The conditions of naval service in days of peace are such that I am reasonably certain that the fast merchant steamer, except as to her armament, will be found nearer ready to "sink, burn, and destroy" than the "soi disant" very fast man-of-war. The practical men of the navy will fully understand what I mean by this. It is not a reflection on any one, but it is due to the conditions of peace service in the navy.

The criticism that is most frequently put forward in regard to the construction of the last ten years is that, lacking a well-defined policy that Administrations should be bound to maintain, the designs have been haphazard, dependent on the whim of individuals and the caprice of Congress.

Composition of an Efficient Fleet.

This is, of course, greatly to be deplored, for in these days a navy, with almost absolute truth, may be likened to an army in the field, which is made up, as most persons know, of different arms, each having its specific and well-defined purpose to fulfill. Though naval opinion varies considerably, it is, in the main, agreed upon to-day by naval men that an efficient fleet for modern warfare should be composed of the following integral parts:

First—Armored ships for coast defense; (b) armored ships for harbor defense; (c) armored cruisers; the battery and torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built with a view to ram when necessary.

Second—Rams of great speed and handiness, partially protected by armor belts and armor bulkheads in wake of the engines and boilers, the battery to be merely nominal, the ram to be the chief weapon.

Third—Torpedo vessels of at least three classes, A, B, and C. Class A to be known as "torpedo catchers," or, as the French have it, "Torpilleurs de haute mer." The smaller classes, B. C, for coast and harbor defense.

Fourth—Cruisers of very great speed under steam and with a large capacity for coal and stores, giving a great radius of offensive action. I do not hesitate to say that these vessels should be drawn exclusively from the merchant marine, which vessels I should class as the "fourth reserve." The conditions of ordinary cruising in time of peace for vessels of the regular navy are such that these ocean greyhounds are of little or no use to the navy, except in time of war. The short voyages and the long stay in port in time of peace, combined with the great cost of maintaining such expensive vessels in commission, are quite enough to demonstrate the strength of my argument.

Fifth—Cruisers of moderate speed under steam, say 14 or 15 knots, rigged with three or more masts and fitted to carry large fore and aft sails as auxiliaries to steam, very useful in such waters as the Pacific, where long distances must be traversed and where coal is not only scarce, but very expensive. This class of vessels should, in my opinion, be of composite construction, transversely, of steel with longitudinal stringers, longitudinally planked and coppered. I do not think such ships need an inner skin of steel, though the larger ones might have it extending to the water line. This is a class of ships that the United States Navy needs most at this time, and it seems passing strange the Government has not even one in commission.

Sixth—Gunboats of light draught, composite build, and limited rig for canvas, with fair speed under steam, say 11 knots, well armed with rapid-fire guns, and to draw not over 10 feet at the load line—such vessels are the pressing necessities of the hour. It is only necessary to refer to recent events in China and Central America to show how large sums of money could have been saved had our navy possessed some half a dozen such vessels. For service in shallow waters and rivers such vessels are invaluable as aids to the heavier vessels.

Seventh—Store ships, harbor training ships, practice vessels, receiving ships, dispatch vessels, bomb vessels, and tugs, both sea-going and harbor tugs. And, with a navy built up on the lines indicated, questions as to stagnation in promotion might not arise, I think.

Armor-Clads for Coast Defense.

First—With reference to the armor-clads for coast-line defense, the consensus of naval opinion seems to be that ships of the original plan of the Indiana class, with some slight modifications, fulfill the conditions required. If any improvement is needed it may be in the direction of less weight in hull, coal, and stores, and consequently less draught of water. Many good officers consider the new vessels too complicated in their internal arrangements. This, however, is the business of the constructor. For harbor defense, my own opinion is that there is nothing comparable to the single-turret monitor of moderate speed and light draught, carrying twelve-inch guns.

The qualities of the armored cruiser are well covered in the original design of the New-York, with some slight modifications that experience has shown to be desirable. We do not need many of these ships; they are too expensive, and yet not of the line of battle. Of the second-class battle ships, the Maine is an excellent type and likely to prove much superior to the New-York for hot work.

The relative qualities of coast-defense battle ships should, I think, stand thus: First, seaworthiness; second, fighting power; third, steam speed; fourth, handiness; fifth, draught of water; sixth, stowage; seventh, sailing qualities (if any.)

Of the armored cruisers: First, seaworthiness; second, steam speed; third, fighting power; fourth, handiness; fifth, stowage; sixth, draught of water; seventh, sailing qualities (if any.)

Of the harbor-defense vessels: First, fighting power; second, draught of water; third, handiness; fourth, steam speed; fifth, seaworthiness; sixth, stowage; seventh, sailing qualities (if any.)

Second—As to the rams, the Katahdin is as yet unfinished, and no opinion of any practical value can be offered in relation to her. The relative qualities of the ram (pure and simple) are, in my judgment, however, as follows: First, seaworthiness; second, steam speed; third, handiness; fourth, stowage; fifth, fighting power (as to guns;) sixth, draught of water; seventh, sailing qualities (if any.) But every vessel in the navy may, and ought to, have a strong bow, capable of being used as a ram if pressed hard and occasion serves. I think the straight bow cut away at the fore foot, to reduce grip and insure greater handiness, far preferable to the French éperon, or spur, which has latterly come so much into fashion. Experience has shown that in cases of actual collision the vessel with the éperon has been nearly as severely damaged as the unarmed adversary, while the straight American stem cuts like a cold chisel and comes out easily.

Torpedo Vessels and Fast Cruisers.

Third—As to torpedo vessels, the Cushing and Ericsson are good types of Classes B and C, but Class A should be larger; certainly large enough to keep the sea in all ordinary conditions of weather, and maintain, in smooth water, a high rate of speed. Vessels of the English Havock class are suggested as desirable.

The navy should not have less than 100 torpedo boats of which 75 should be of Classes B and C. They need not all be in commission, and those out of commission at the various strategic points on the coast could be hauled out of water and kept painted, with machinery white-leaded and tallowed, ready to go into the water at forty-eight hours' notice.

The great and special advantage of having a considerable number of torpedo boats in active service is the admirable opportunity they give to young officers to acquire the nerve and habit of command necessary to make them good Captains of battle ships. A man destitute of nerve or grit, or lacking quickness of eye, hand, or brain, has no business in a torpedo boat or battle ship.

Fourth—Of the rapid type of cruisers for commerce destroyers, I know of none that better fulfill my idea of what is needed than those magnificent ocean liners, the Lucania and Campania, with their twenty-two knots per hour, day in and day out, and in a lesser degree, our own New-York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul, and the English Majestic and Teutonic. These ships are, in my judgment, the "commerce destroyers" of the future.

But the navy has no use for such ships in time of peace. And this suggests the wisdom on the part of Congress of holding out to our patriotic American builders and shipowners the very greatest inducements to maintain such ships on the ocean lines of travel.

Such ships should be classed as the fourth reserve, and their armaments manufactured and ready to go on board the very moment the war cloud is seen on the horizon. Forty-eight hours should be the maximum limit of time necessary to place guns and warlike stores on board. The relative qualities of these commerce destroyers should stand thus: First, seaworthiness; second, steam speed; third, towage; fourth, handiness; fifth, fighting power; sixth, sailing qualities (limited rig;) seventh, draught of water.

Fifth—While such ships as the Baltimore, the San Francisco, the Charleston, and the Philadelphia are a credit to their designers and builders, we have not as yet built any vessel which quite embodies my idea of the ordinary cruiser to perform the necessary drudgery of peace duty. When the Chicago shall have received her new engines and boilers (if they do not occupy more space than her present ones) she will approach more closely to the type of ships we need in the larger class of cruisers.

What I have already said with reference to vessels for service in the Pacific will embody my views as to cruisers of the smaller class. The relative qualities of this type of ships for all rates, I think, should be as follows: First, seaworthiness; second, steam speed; third, stowage; fourth, sailing qualities; fifth, handiness; sixth, fighting power; seventh, draught of water. The tonnage of the smaller class should be limited to 2,500 to 3,000 tons displacement.

Sixth—The relative qualities desirable in the gunboat class are, in my judgment: First, seaworthiness; second, draught of water; third, handiness; fourth, steam speed; fifth, sailing qualities; sixth, stowage; seventh, fighting power. I venture the suggestion that, for foreign service especially, they be steel-framed vessels, planked with double thickness and coppered, in length not over 150 feet on low-water line, with a displacement not to exceed 800 tons on a draught of 10 feet. Gunboats intended purely for service in home waters or near the vicinity of dry docks may be built of steel throughout, but such vessels should not be sent on foreign duty abroad. The Petrel is a good type of this class of steel gunboat for service in the North and South Atlantic squadrons. She is larger and has greater speed than the one I have indicated, but would not be as useful, under all conditions, as the composite gunboat.

Economy of fuel should be well considered in the gunboat class, and they should be schooner-rigged either with two or three masts, with patent appliances for reefing sails while lowering on the throat and peak halyards, or perhaps a modification (on large scale) of the well-known sliding-gunter rig; the lower mast being steel and hollow, the topmast to house in the lower mast. Some of these craft might be square-rigged on the foremast only. The battery should be composed of rapid-fire guns.

If smaller gunboats are needed we cannot do better than seek to improve on the Comet class built in England. These vessels are very small, carry one very heavy gun, and are veritable hornets.

Seventh—As to the miscellaneous vessels that make up a naval establishment, the only ones that seem to call for special notice are the "dispatch vessels." Now, it certainly seems to me a mistake to build vessels of 1,500 tons displacement, such as the Dolphin, and call them "dispatch vessels." They are of no sense dispatch vessels in this rapid age; they cannot run in heavy weather without slowing down; any sea reduces their speed very considerably; they are not large enough to do the work required.

A dispatch vessel should not be less than 3,000 tons displacement, and that is little enough. She should be well fitted and found in all respects, and capable of doing her special work in any kind of weather. Of course, the cyclone would force her (as it forces the transatlantic liner) to slow down at times, but otherwise the "dispatch vessel" should run at top speed to her destination. These vessels, if larger, would serve other useful purposes and could transfer drafts of men to ships on a foreign station. The battery should be very light, and, if there is a heavy gun, let it be a stern chaser, for the ship is intended to run, not fight. One of the ridiculous features of the Dolphin, when I commanded her, was a very heavy gun in the eyes of the ship.

And now to a broader question than all else. It is the duty of every patriotic American to assist in rebuilding and rehabilitating the American merchant marine, its increase to be side by side with the growth of the navy. Indeed, for my part, I am even more anxious to see our mercantile prosperity on the seas restored to what it was in the early fifties than to build cruisers for the navy, for without a mercantile marine we cannot have a sufficient reserve of good seamen, and without good seamen and their officers ships and guns are of little use.

Have we not seen some striking instances of this recently in the war between Japan and China? China, with a fine fleet, lacking a competent personnel; Japan, with a navy much inferior to that of China, but with a personnel trained to latest knowledge in the art of war. And, if we are to have a policy, let us have one, for heaven's sake, that will outlast the brief space of a Presidential term. Our best policy is an exceedingly simple one. We are not disposed to commit or, in these later days, since the abolition of slavery in the South, to allow acts of aggression upon our immediate and feeble neighbors, and we have nothing to gain by the violation of the rights of foreign powers.

Our mission would seem to be, as a famous wit once put it in an essay on America, "to tame the wild of earth." That is, we should seek to develop the great resources of our country and increase our commerce and influence all over the globe by acts of peace, making our ships the harbingers of hope to every land less favored than our own, thus to carry messages of encouragement and cheer to those races of men less fortunate than our own. But there should be one idea and one principle inflexibly dominating all others—to invariably protect, under every circumstance, and with all the available power of the Nation, our citizens engaged in lawful and peaceful avocations abroad.

"Ego Americanus sum" should be the boast of our citizens, and thus, like ancient Rome, under the aegis of our starry banner, by peaceful means if we can, but by a thoroughly warlike front if we must, should we seek to diffuse throughout the world a knowledge of the principles which form the basis of American institutions, and which give us the great blessings that naturally spring therefrom. In the light of such a policy, does not an efficient navy such as I indicate seem a very good method of insurance against war and foreign aggressions? And, from all points of view, does it not seem to be the very essence of wisdom not only to build a proper navy, but to hurry the growth of our ocean commerce?

Gentlemen, this paper has reached its limit. I had desired to say something on the subject of coal stowage in our new ships, of the benefit to our ships-of-war of full speed trials every quarter as a training for the men of the engine-room force, and of the desirability of returning to the use of anthracite coal, for strategic reasons, for I am an old blockader of the civil war and remember well what 'black smoke' meant in those historic days, but I must reserve these questions for another opportunity.

A general discussion followed the Admiral's remarks. The necessity of building up the merchant marine of the United States was alluded to by nearly all who participated in the discussion. The great superiority of the battle ships over the armored cruisers in the Japanese-Chinese naval war was also pointed out.

L. E. Bertin on Curves of Stability.

L. E. Bertin, Director of the French Naval School of Naval Design, read a paper on "The Use of Small Models for the Determination of Curves of Stability," and said that nearly thirty years ago he discovered that such curves could be obtained by means of an inclining experiment with a small model of the hull of a design.

M. Bertin gave a general description of the method and the historical development of the subject, and described its application to vessels with cellular water-line protection, leaving certain compartments pierced. The deduction of all necessary data from the experiments traced in the paper was illustrated by algebraic equations.

M. Bertin's remarks were closely followed and loudly-applauded at the conclusion. As it was then nearly 1 o'clock, an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting reconvened, and an interesting paper on "Electricity on Shipboard: Its Present Position and Future Development," was read by S. Dana Green, ex-Ensign, United States Navy. Mr. Green said:

"When the enormous increase in the practical applications of electricity on land during the past ten years is compared with what has been done in the same direction and during the same period on shipboard, one is inclined, at first thought, to conclude that the naval architect and engineer are behind their professional brethren on shore in appreciating and utilizing a new and exceedingly flexible form of energy.

"On shipboard electricity has at last been recognized as the proper agency for lighting, and apparatus and methods of installation have been so improved and standardized that the electric ship plant can now be relied upon for continuous and economical service. Beyond this it cannot be said that electricity has been introduced to any considerable extent in marine installations, although the future gives promise of many new applications. Inasmuch, however, as practically all other applications aboard ship are dependent upon the lighting plant, it is natural that the best engineering skill has been occupied in perfecting the latter.

Obstacles to Shipbuilding.

"Some Obstacles to Ship Building and Owning in This Country," was the subject of a paper by Naval Architect George W. Dickie of San Francisco. He said:

The most deplorable fact in connection with the extinction of American commerce on the ocean is the utter indifference of the native-born American in regard thereto. At the launch of the battle ship Oregon, in San Francisco, no Government ship was there to represent the navy. Not a gun was heard to herald the event. The builders, to make a decent show, had to go around and beg the English merchant ships to dress up in their best bunting, which they did, to the delight of the natives, who did not seem to be able to realize the true meaning of such a display. If we are ever to regain any position in the ocean carrying trade of the world, we must begin by working up a sentiment among the people generally as to the importance of having a proper representation in the merchant fleets of the world that shall be in some way commensurate with the magnitude of our exports and imports.

Cellulose on War Ships.

The next paper was by E. Chaneau of Philadelphia. His subject was "Cellulose and Its Application to War Ships." He said:

A few years ago Admiral Pallu de la Barrière of the French Navy discovered that a special kind of cellulose extracted from the husk of the cocoanut had some remarkable properties which would make it very valuable for the purpose of insuring the unsinkability of ships.

The amorphous cellulose, as the inventor named it, is extremely light, its specific gravity being nearly that of cork. When compressed to a certain degree it is highly elastic and swells rapidly when it comes in contact with water. Its composition is such that it cannot rot or decay, and it is not liable to be attacked by insects.

It is not intended only for stopping holes in the skin of the ship, but also in case of holes made in bulkheads by pieces of flying shells bursting within the ship. This is, I think, one of the greatest dangers to be feared in battle, especially in ships where buoyancy and stability depend entirely upon the integrity of the water-tight subdivisions.

Engineer Melville on Triple Screws.

Engineer in Chief George W. Melville followed with a paper on the triple-screw cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, and said that they demonstrated not only that those vessels are the fastest ships of their size, but that they are the most economical.

He ventured the prediction that future merchant fliers that enter the transatlantic record-breaking race will be equipped with triple screws, as a result of the experience gained from these American cruisers.

The adoption of three screws for these high-powered vessels was forced upon the United States for other reasons than that of great efficiency expected. At the time they were designed, it was not considered expedient, because of the limitation of domestic rolling mills, to transmit 21,000 horse power through a single shaft, or even through two shafts—no shaft having ever been made in the United States that could be depended upon to carry over 10,000 horse power. There was also an advantage in dividing the power among three engines, as it reduced the chances of total disablement, and it enabled the vessel to use a portion of her machinery for economically running at low speed.

The experiment was looked upon by naval experts throughout the world as of doubtful value, and few engineers conceded the probability of success. By comparing the performance of these triple-screw ships in service with that of the highest class twin-screw ships, the cruisers New-York and Olympia, Chief Melville found that, even at the highest speeds, the Minneapolis gains 12 per cent. in economy over the New-York and 21 per cent. over the Olympia.

An astonishing fact presented by Chief Melville is that the Columbia made her great record of 22.8 knots with only 18,500 horse power, or 2,500 less than her maximum, and that the 23.07 knots record of the Minneapolis was also made without taxing her full strength.

The debate on Engineer Melville's paper lasted until nearly 6 o'clock. Its technical features were mainly under discussion.

Admiral Meade said that he still regarded triple screws in the light of an experiment and preferred to have some one of the merchant ships try them first. He hoped some day to get the Columbia and the Minneapolis down the bay and try a spurt with an outgoing Teutonic or Campania.

The sessions of the society will be continued to-day, and will conclude to-night with a dinner at the Brunswick.

Connelly Succeeds Large.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—James F. Connelly was installed as Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifth District of New-Jersey this afternoon. Mr. Large, whom Mr. Connelly succeeds, proposes to open a law office in this city.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellena, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellena";) at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gusaie, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which go forward via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1894.

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Saale, Tu., Dec. 25, 7 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 1, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 8, 6